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MY NEW 1925 SEED BOOK

JAN 14 1925



GOOD SEEDS AT 5¢ PER PACKET

We believe in selling good seed as low as possible, so we are pricing practically all seeds at 5¢ per pkt. Other prices in proportion. We are trying to save money on the catalog and put it into the seeds. We hope you approve and give us your order and tell your neighbor. You can pay more money but I don't believe you can get better seed.

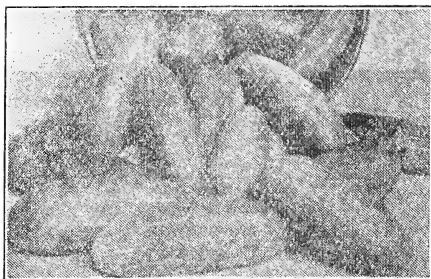
HENRY FIELD SEED CO.



Some of Our Very Best Specials

364—Cucumber, Kirby's Stays Green

A brand new cucumber is the Kirby's Stays Green. A fellow back in Pennsylvania by the name of Kirby supplies a very particular trucking trade with it and they like it



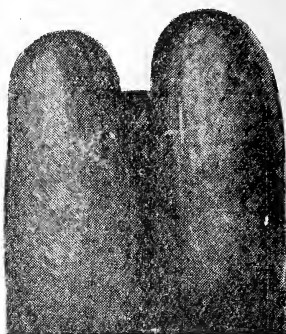
Kirby's Stays Green

better than anything else. If you can suit a trucker or market gardener you can suit anyone for they must have the best. I believe it is going to rank as a top notcher and that is putting it pretty strong for there are a lot of good cucumber varieties.

A dark green, medium length sort, good for either pickles or slicers. Other good qualities are earliness and yield. Give it good care any you will be surprised at the number of nice smooth cucumbers it will set on. There is nothing better. 15c Pkt., 25c Oz., 75c 1/4 lb., \$2.00 lb.

704—Watermelon, Colorado Kleckley Sweet

The finest stock of Kleckley Sweets I ever saw I run across out in Colorado one year when I was out there inspecting our seed crops. I happen to have a failing for melons and I believe I can spot a patch of good melons quicker than any one else. They grow an especially fine strain out in this section of Colorado for the tourist trade at the summer resorts. They get such fancy prices that it makes the seed practically prohibitive. However during the past season they had an unusually large crop and it gave us a chance to jump in and get a little seed. Everyone knows what the Kleckley is, so picture in your mind the finest strain of this variety you ever saw and you will have a good idea of the stock we are offering. This stock produces lots of large melons 40 pounds or more in size. They are solid green, slightly oblong, rind very thin and brittle and bright red flesh. Pkt. 10c, Oz. 20c, 1/4 lb 50c, lb \$1.50.



Colorado Kleckley Sweet

316—Onion, Mountain Red Globe

This variety is grown by the same man who has grown the Mountain Danvers for us ever since we introduced it. He is located in Colorado, just over the divide, at a very

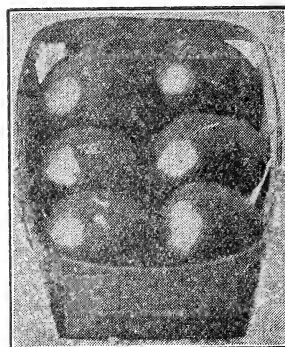


Mountain Red Globe

high altitude, where the seasons are short and where an ordinary strain of Southport Red Globe will not mature and where an onion has to hustle if it matures and makes a good sized bulb. A red onion is preferred to a yellow by many, and for this reason the Mountain Danvers did not suit everybody, so if a red is your choice here is your onion. If you are familiar with onion varieties the best description we can give you is that it is like Southport Red Globe, but earlier. It has a good globe shape, is dark red, ripens evenly, has a small neck, is free from scullions, and keeps well, and ships well. It is a good mate for Mountain Danvers which means that it is a fine onion. 15c pkt., 50c oz.

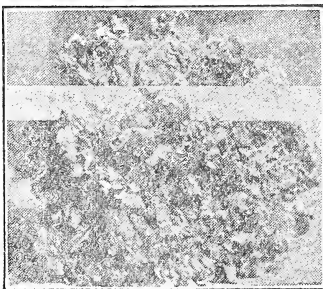
402—Tomato Fields Early June

I am not going to give any long description of this tomato, as that one line tells the whole story. It looks like Earliana and has much the same kind of a vine, but is a little earlier, is smoother, redder and much more solid. Very mild sweet flavor, instead of the somewhat sour taste so common in early tomatoes. It looks just like Stone for shape and color, possibly not quite so large. Flesh is solid and seedless as Ponderosa, and you know that's the limit. This tomato originated with Rev. W. H. Rust, who lives about thirty miles from here, just across the line in Missouri. He is a country parson of the old circuit rider type. He has two country charges, a little five acre farm, and a passion for gardening. His special hobby is tomatoes. For several years he has been trying to get a tomato that would be earlier and better than anything in the list. The Early June Tomato is the result of his twenty years of experimenting. Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.



509—Lettuce Black Seeded Simpson

Probably the most popular variety of all for early use is the Simpson, or, as it is generally called, Black Seeded Simpson. It does not make a true head, but a loose, fluffy bunch of tender light green or creamy leaves. It is of delicate flavor and grows very quickly. This variety is more popular with our customers than any other we sell. It is a reliable variety, sure to produce a crop and is ready to use earlier than others. Remember, that lettuce is rich in vitamins which are absolutely necessary in a well balanced diet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c 1/4 lb. 55c lb 1.75



Black Seeded Simpson

401—Tomato Red Head

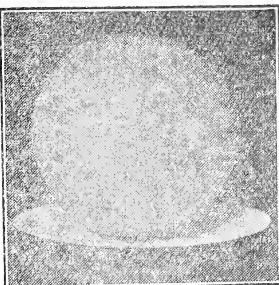
This tomato is a deep dark red, not yellowish nor purple, but just red. It is almost a globe, a little flattened, never rough or wrinkled. The photograph shows this exactly. Does not crack easily and seems practically resistant to blight. Foliage and vine medium, neither light nor heavy. Cuts very solid, almost like Ponderosa. Very early, at least as early as anything on the market, and much bigger and better than any first early. Ripens clear to stem, solid color. Keeps bearing till late. It is an all purpose variety and with two plantings you can have tomatoes of unusual quality from the earliest until frost. Price, pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.



Red Head

346—Muskmelon Honey Ball

The Honey Ball is the most popular melon down in Texas where it originated. It is five or six inches through; round; smooth; no ribs; a white skin like all casabas or Honey Dews; thick green flesh; and a delicious flavor. There are many varieties of casabas. The Honey Ball is one of them and the Honey Dew another. They are becoming more popular every season. They have a flavor all their own that everyone likes. Not many of these varieties succeed in the middle west but the Honey Ball is an exception. Grow your own casabas instead of paying from fifty cents to a dollar for shipped in melons. Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c.



Honey Ball

720—Watermelon, State Fair

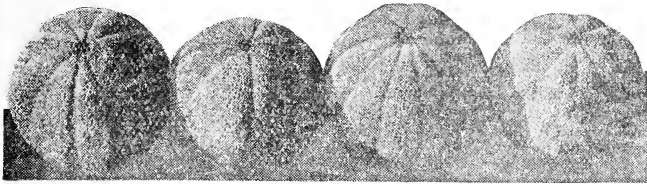
The largest melon we grow is the new State Fair melon. It is the melon we showed at the Iowa, Nebraska state fairs last fall, and offered \$50 for a bigger one but didn't get to spend our money. It is a very large and solid melon, dark green skin, oblong shape, deep red flesh and dark seeds. It ships well, eats well, and outsells any melon I ever saw. It is bound to be a great money maker, for it is hardy, yields well, is the largest melon we have ever grown, and is really good to eat—which is more than you can say of some of the big melons. If you want something large to exhibit at your county fair, this is the melon. Pkt. 20c, oz. 35c, 1/4 lb. \$1.00.



State Fair

Some of Our Very Best Specials

334—Greely Wonder, a Great Muskmelon



This melon ships fairly well but is especially fine for home use and local markets. Out in Colorado, where it originated, it is becoming more popular every year. For two or three years past the demand out there has been so great that it has been almost impossible to get seed. We had to drop it out of the catalog on that account.

It is a large melon, thick flesh of a deep salmon color, and of a quality that is not surpassed by any. It yields well, making as high as 400 crates to the acre. It will bring the highest prices. Looks something like a Hackensack and cuts like an Osage.

Price, 10c per packet; 20c per ounce; 60c per 1/4 pound; \$2.00 per pound—all postpaid.

Nasturtiums

They do just as well on poor soil as on rich soil, in fact, they prefer a thin, rocky, clay soil. The climbing or trailing varieties are just the thing to cover a fence, stump or trellis. The dwarf varieties make a good border. All varieties fine for cut flowers. The more you pick, the more you will have.

1930—Dwarf Nasturtium Collection

One packet each of five named varieties of Dwarf Nasturtiums and one packet of Dwarf Mixed.

Total value 45c

Special price for the Collection 25c
See flower seed section of catalog for complete list.

1931—Tall Nasturtium Collection

One packet each of five named varieties of Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums and one packet of Mixed.

Total value 40c

Special price for the Collection 25c
See flower seed section of catalog for complete list.

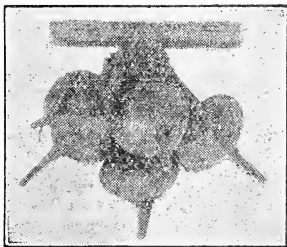


Nasturtiums

607—Beet Early Wonder

A new variety is the Early Wonder. It has made a place for itself first because of its earliness. It is not large but uniform, smooth, small tops, and a good color. If you are after something very early and otherwise satisfactory try this one. Did you know that beets could be transplanted? Maybe you think it won't pay but did you ever price early beets at the grocery store? The first they get in come in bunches containing three or four beets and sell for ten or fifteen cents a bunch. Handle them like you do cabbage.

Packet 10c, Ounce 20c.



Early Wonder

527—Cabbage, Norseman

It is not much, if any, earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, but it certainly is as early, almost twice as large, rounded instead of pointed shape, very solid and slow to burst (you know the top flies off a Wakefield about the next twenty-four hours after it gets solid).

It differs from All-Head in that it is deeper up and down, at least a week earlier and has round, close-fitting leaves like Wakefield which fold in rather than turn out. It is much harder than All-Head and will stand more cold weather and more hardship at all times.

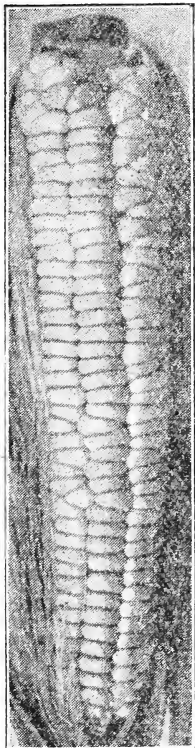
Another feature that must not be overlooked is that it is not only a variety for early use but is a fine keeper as well. Store just like you would any other variety. Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50.



Norseman

178—Mountain Grown Golden Bantam

This variety is one of the best and most popular varieties of sweet corn. It is early, tender and very sweet. The quality is exceptional and the size of the ear just right. We have a friend out in Colorado who has been improving this corn for several years and now has an ear a little larger, just as fine quality and just as early. The original Golden Bantam is an eight rowed corn and the Mountain Golden Bantam has ten rows or more. The skin is very tender and if you will gather the corn in the morning and serve it for dinner you will agree that it is mighty near perfect. The climate out in Colorado where this seed is grown has a lot to do with the quality and earliness. Price pkt., 5c, 1/4 lb 15c, lb 45c.



453—Radish, All Seasons

For the home garden many people prefer a mixture of radishes, so I have for years made what we call the All Season's Mixture, which is a mixture of all the different kinds of radishes, mostly early ones. I have sold this mixture ever since I started in the seed business, and it has always given great satisfaction. Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

1951—Gladiola Bulblet Collection

200 for 25c—Grow Your Own Bulbs

These are the little wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming-size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will grow and make a bulb that will bloom next year. These are from our best bulblets, but I have decided to offer a limited amount of them at 200 for 25c or \$1.00 per 1,000 sent postpaid. I will send out with each package full directions for growing them to blooming size.

1926—Florists Aster Collection

Of the flowers grown from seed, few are more satisfactory than asters. They are easily grown in any good soil, in any location, and by anyone. They will grow in open ground or in partial shade. They bloom at a time of the year when other flowers are scarce and from July till frost they furnish a wealth of bloom. The seed can be planted either in the open ground, hot bed or cold frame, or the plants may be started in a box in the house.

We the Florists Asters in blue, pink, red and white. We also have an early strain in a mixture of colors. These are the cream of the list, all tall growing sorts, long stemmed, and many different types. The four colors above, one packet Florists Extra Early Mixture and one packet Florists Mixture containing everything, 6 packets in all for 50c.



1929—Poppy Collection

These are my favorite flowers. They grow and bloom in any kind of soil, and any kind of weather. The colors are so brilliant and showy that they attract more attention than anything on the place. As someone has said, "they are red, and not ashamed of it." My bed of poppies was the admiration of every passer this last summer, and in July when it was so hot that nothing else would bloom, the poppies were on hand, fresh and beautiful each morning.

I have a splendid mixture, and seven different varieties, and will offer them in a collection. The seven packets and one of the mixture, 8 in all, for 55c.



See Vegetable and Flower sections of this catalog for other varieties and prices. ORDER BY NUMBER.

ORDER BY NUMBER

The Beginnings of a Seed Business

AN APOLOGY: This story is old to the old customers, and I wish to apologize to them for printing it again, but it is new to the new customers, and I am printing it for their benefit. You old customers can skip it or read it again just as you please. The new customer should read it, for nothing else will give you so good an idea of what this business is like.

It is always interesting to look at a big business, know the inside history of it, reason for its being and how it started. My seed business ranks as one of the half dozen largest in the United States. I have customers at probably every postoffice in the country. I have a lovely big fire-proof building, and about three hundred working for me, and it all traces back to 50 cents worth of home-grown flower seeds which I put up and sold about 47 years ago, when I was a boy five years old.



It all started from my mother reading the James Vick catalog to me; it was my dearest possession.

to that effect. The dear old man wrote me a personal letter in reply, which I carried around until I wore it out. He also sent me a colored picture of gladiolas, the first I had ever seen. All the next summer I was saving seed every chance I got, but when fall came to my sore disappointment, I could not find anyone who would buy them. Finally Aunt Martha Long, a kind-hearted old lady, out of the goodness of her heart, gave me an order for 50 cents worth of flower seeds, and I think I must have worked several days making up by hand the little envelopes to put the seed in and getting them filled to my satisfaction. It may interest you to know that this old lady was, until recently, living at an advanced age in California, and was still a customer of the Henry Field Seed Co. At eight years old I embarked in the market garden business for myself, walking two miles to town with a basket on each arm. My father and I were in partnership on the deal, and I got half the proceeds. The little old account books show I cashed \$3.65 for my share. I was not in the business yet, but I was getting as near to it as I could. About this time I got a prize of a silver dollar from my Sunday School teacher for perfect attendance. I invested the whole thing in pansy seed and was going to get rich raising pansy plants to sell. After they were grown I was unable to sell any, as ours was a little country town with no market for flowers. Every year I got more and more into the market garden business. My father was a live-stock farmer, but my tastes ran entirely to garden stuff and flowers and fruit. He humored me in this and allowed me to have practically a free hand at my kind of farming and I worked up quite a little trade on strawberry plants and seed potatoes of improved varieties.

At eight years of age I embarked in the garden business, walking two miles to town with my garden stuff to sell.

I think it all started from the reading of the James Vick catalog. James Vick was really the father of the mail order seed business, and I can remember yet just how that catalog looked to me. It was my dearest possession, and I can remember having my mother read it out loud to me. Up to that time my ambition had been somewhat divided, and I did not really know whether I wanted to be a policeman or a railroad engineer, but it certainly was to be one of the two. After studying the catalog, however, I wanted to be a seedsman, and I insisted that my mother write to Mr. Vick.



A kind-hearted old lady gave me an order for 50 cents worth of seeds. My first order.

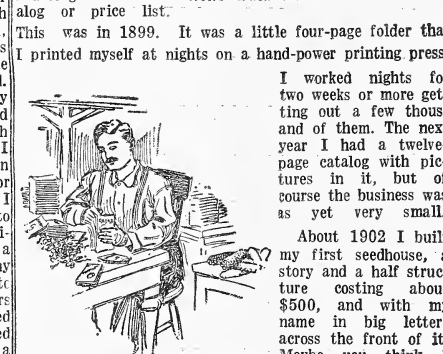
time Livingston's Seed Company, then and now of Columbus, Ohio, had a branch house at Des Moines, Iowa, in charge of one of the sons, Josiah. I went to Des Moines



and worked for him. It was there I met the late A. W. Livingston, of tomato fame, a lovable old man, and I gained from him a bigger and better idea of the seed business than I had ever had up to that time. I worked for \$3.50 a week that winter and paid \$3.00 of it for board, but what I learned and the inspiration I gained made it richly worth while.

I could not get into the seed business on my own account yet, however, as it kept me busy making a living, but all the time I was dreaming about how I would run a seed business, if I got the chance. I know that the plans formulated at that time, now over 36 years ago, are the identical plans that have made the Henry Field Seed Company the great and prosperous firm it is, and are still the backbone of the great business.

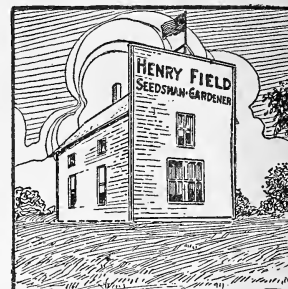
By the time I was twenty-one I was doing a big trucking and market-garden business on my own account, was married and settled down on a little truck farm of my own (bought on long time). I had a big local trade in strawberry plants, and about this time I began to broaden out into a seed business in a small way. I raised seeds myself from choice strains developed in my market-garden business, and the neighbors kept coming to me for seeds. They noticed that I had pretty fair luck with gardening, and they wanted the "same seeds that I used," so I took to soliciting among my neighbors every winter, and I would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I was the whole thing from catalog to delivery wagon. I sold good dependable seeds at a reasonable price, and helped my customers in every way to make a success with them. Of course the business spread. It was not long before I was supplying half of the country, and getting mail orders from outside. I had to turn the front room of our little four-room house into an office, and the barn into a seed-house. Pretty soon I had to get out a catalog or price list. This was in 1899. It was a little four-page folder that I printed myself at nights on a hand-power printing press.



I took to soliciting orders among my neighbors every winter and would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I sold good dependable seed at a reasonable price and helped my customers in every way to make a success of them.

it. Here is a photograph of it.

Well, we had to build an addition to that building every year. By 1907 we had built on every side of it and there was no room to build any farther. In 1903 we had put out our first catalog. It was 32 pages, nicely printed and with a colored cover. About that time, possibly the next year, I started the crusade for selling seed corn in the ear instead of shelled. The seed trade laughed at me, then growled at me. They said I was unsettling the whole seed business, but my customers liked it, and they simply swamped me with seed corn business. Practically every seedsman in the United States now offers ear seed corn. Then along about 1906 I commenced grading my shelled corn so it would run in an edge drop planter. This was the first attempt any seedsman ever made to do such a thing. They all do it now.



My First Seed House in 1902

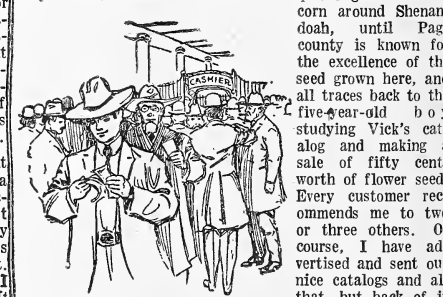
All this time the business has been growing and expanding until it had entirely outgrown our facilities, so in 1907 some of my friends told me I ought to incorporate the business and let them help me. They offered to go in with me and help put the business in shape so that we could take care of the customers in the right manner, so we organized the Henry Field Seed Company, with \$75,000 capital, and put up a fine, big fire-proof seed house near the track where we could load and unload the cars right at our own platform. We have since bought several other large buildings to get more room for the growing business, and now occupy in all about 100,000 square feet of floor space, and increased our capital \$500,000. We have beautiful grounds around the buildings, all planted to flowers, and trial ground, and such as that. The seed growing Henry Field Seed Co. is on farms farther out, except small particular lots which I have here on the home grounds, where they can be right under my eye. We have a splendid printing office right in the building, where we can do all our own printing.



HENRY FIELD
Seedsman

Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Henry Field Seed Co.

In a busy time we have about 400 people working in the different departments. We furnish over two-thirds of the postal business of this town, and have the largest payroll in the place. We have probably the finest collection of peonies in the world, over 300 named varieties, many of them very rare. We have a collection of gladiolas, which flower lovers have come hundreds of miles to see when they are in bloom. We have built up the grade of seed corn around Shenandoah, until Page county is known for the excellence of the seed grown here, and all traces back to the five-year-old boy studying Vick's catalog and making a sale of fifty cents worth of flower seed. Every customer recommends me to two or three others. Of course, I have advertised and sent out nice catalogs and all that, but back of it all is the fact that I have delivered the goods. All the good



We furnish over two-thirds of the postal business of this town advertising in the world wouldn't do a bit of good if I did not back it up with value received. I know that as well as you do. The advertising is simply my show window to attract customers. After they once come, it is up to me to keep them coming.

Henry Field.

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A Letter From the Boss

As usual, I am writing this first page last of all, and the printer is fussing at me to hurry and get it done. The catalog is all written now and waiting to go, all but this page. I hope you will like it, and that we may hear from you again with your letters and seed orders.



And I hope this may be a great year for all of us. We most of us lived through last year all right, and if we did that we ought to get through this next one easily. And it's going to be a good year, I am sure of it. Better prices, better weather, and better times.

We are all getting along about as usual here at Shenandoah, all well, and all busy, eating three meals a day, and getting as much else as is good for us. Not making very much money, but there's lots of us in that fix.

We are better fixed than ever to serve you in the seed and plant business this year, and I want your orders. And I want you to write and tell us your troubles. If we can help you in any way, speak right up.

I have been working along with you in this seed business for a long time now, 25 or 30 years, maybe more. And I hope we may be together for that long yet to come.

Whether your order is big or little, we want it, and will appreciate it. And we want you to tell your neighbor about us. And come and see us some time.

Henry Field.

P. S. I didn't get any new picture of the family for you this time—too hard to round them all up any more—but I will try to get most of them together at Holiday time, and get a picture to print in February Seed Sense. Watch for it.

H. F.

Yes, We Sell Pigs and Chickens

We are farmers, and of course, here in Iowa, farming is not farming without pigs and chickens, so we raise lots of both, and the best there is to be had. In pigs we raise Spotted Poland Chinas, which we consider the very best breed there is, and we always have breeding stock to sell. Write for circular and prices. We have sales Feb. 17 and March 17, but we also sell mail order at any time.



Baby Chicks at from 12c up

In chickens we can supply practically all breeds, good straight stock, and at farmer prices.

We can supply baby chicks in all leading breeds at reasonable prices. 15c for Leghorns, 19c for Rocks or Reds, etc. Mixed, as low as 12c. Ask for circular, or see Seed Sense.

Tune in on K F N F

I hope you are all listening to our radio station K F N F, for it is the best way in the world to get acquainted with us. We believe in the "home folks" type of music, and you may not get a whole lot of jazz and classic, but I believe you will like it anyway. We are the only Seedhouse operating a broadcasting station. You will also hear a lot of pretty good talks on gardening and flowers and seeds, and such topics. We use the 266 wave length and our schedule at present is as follows:

Concerts.....Daily, except Tuesday, 6:30 to 9:00 p. m.
 Sunday Religious Services.....3:00 p. m., and 6:30 to 8:00 p. m.
 Farmer Dinner Concerts.....12:25 to 1:25 p. m., each day
 Class A—500 Watts—266 Meters

Asparagus

201—Washington Rust Resistant. We have dropped all other varieties which we have listed for years, and will carry this one alone. This will, in a way, give you an idea of our high opinion of this new variety. It was developed at Cambridge, Mass., by the Bureau of Plant Industry working with the Massachusetts Experiment Station. It is practically immune from rust, a disease that is spreading over the country, which weakens and often kills the plants.

Asparagus Plants

Washington Rust Resistant. The best way to get a start of Asparagus is from plants. We have plenty of them for sale. Best size is the 1 year, although some people prefer the 2 year. We have both. A home garden will take 100 plants for a patch 10x20 feet. Write for prices on larger lots to come by express or freight at your expense. See prices at top of last column.

Asparagus Easy to Grow

It really grows like a weed. Just give it room and decent cultivation, and you can't help but succeed. It's mighty good eating in the spring of the year, too. I don't know of anything better.

Plant the seed or set the plants early. It's all bosh this talk about trenching, and all that. Just get the roots in the ground right side up and covered about 3 or 4 inches deep. That's all. Keep the seeds hoed, of course. Plants 10 inches apart in the row. Rows any convenient distance apart.

No crop the first year, but a crop the next year, and plenty from then on for 20 years to come. Cut every day or every other day, from early spring till peas come. Great money maker. Can't freeze out or dry out, down out or hail out. Sure income.



Henderson's Bush Lima

Field Beans

This is the little white navy bean, and as a food crop it ranks right at the top. In fact, we could not get along without them. Grow them for winter use. Plant in this latitude about June 15th. Use twenty pounds of seed to the acre, and cultivate like potatoes. Pull when ripe and throw in piles, and when dry, thresh.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod sorts, but I guess it was

Yellow or Wax Poddled Bush Beans

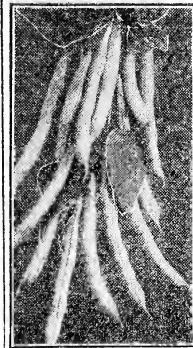
I have always had a preference for the wax bean. I have imagined they tasted a little better than the green podded

beans, but the only one I have seen that is very little if anything, to do with the quality of the bean.

117—New Stringless Yellow Pod is among the best real early wax podded beans, and it is a pretty bean. The pods are not very large but thick on the bush and the quality is fine. The pod is round and stringless.

114—Challenge Black Wax is an early, good yielding variety, the pods resembling those of New Stringless Yellow Pod but larger, and the quality fully equal. It is an old standby that will not disappoint you.

118—Wardwell's Kidney Wax will come nearer making good under adverse conditions than any other variety. It is an early bean, a heavy yielder, and has a showy pod which makes it very popular with the gardeners. It also resists rust remarkably well, which is quite a recommendation in some sections.



Round Pod Kidney Wax

121—Early Wonder Wax We have grown this variety in our trial garden for four years now, and have found it worthy of a place in our catalog.

One valuable feature is its earliness. You can have beans when you are really hungry for them, and ahead of your neighbors. It is also a good yielding variety, in fact, it yields as good or better than any other.

The pod is flat, medium long, and a beautiful waxy yellow. With the beans placed five or six inches apart in the row, one ounce of seed will plant about 25 feet.

Two Splendid Bush Beans

113—Round Pod Kidney Wax is an aristocrat among the bush beans. The quality is exceptionally fine. The pods are long and slender and stringless. If you are after quality you cannot beat it. It is the bean for home use, and the home market.

120—Sure Crop Wax has a long, straight pod, slender and rather flat, very tender and crisp. It is decidedly in the stringless class.

Bush Lima Beans

My advice would be to plant liberally of lima beans. Plant for use during the growing season, and to supply yourself with plenty of dry beans for winter use.

127—Henderson's Bush Lima is the most prolific of all the bush limas. It is not one of the large seeded varieties, but has a small, white, flat seed. It is earlier than the regular limas and bears all summer. It is the bush form of the Extra Early Pole Lima.

126—Fordhook Bush Lima is one of the best large seeded bush limas for the middle west. The pod is large and very thick and the yield is dependable. It is early enough so that it has a chance to make good. It is related to Dreyer's Bush Lima, but is superior. Dreyer's Bush Lima will usually make a crop but the pod is rather small, although the quality is just as good as any.



Early Wonder Wax

Green Poddled Bush Beans

The general opinion is that the green podded beans are richer in flavor than the others and slightly harder. To my mind the best of this kind is **109—Field's First**. It is early, has a

Postpaid Prices on Asparagus

201—Washington Rust Resistant. Pkt. 1/4 lb. 10 25 75

Postpaid Prices on Asparagus Plants

2001—1 YEAR PLANTS—Washington
Doz. 25 100 200 300 500 1000
\$.40 \$.60 \$2.00 \$3.75 \$5.00 \$7.50 \$13.50
2002—2 YEAR PLANTS—Washington
Doz. 25 100 200 300 500 1000
\$.60 \$.85 \$2.50 \$4.25 \$5.75 \$8.25 \$15.00

Postpaid Prices on Field Beans

102—White Wonder—The small white navy. Pkt. 1/4 lb. 10 25 35
103—Tepary. Dry weather navy bean. Use Great Northern
104—Great Northern. White bean for winter use. 5 15 45
105—Mexican Pinto. Speckled bean for dry countries. Use Great Northern

Postpaid Prices on Beans

Green Poddled Snap Beans— Pkt. 1/4 lb. 10 25 35
106—Black Valentine. Very early, resembles Round Pod Valentine. 5 10 35
107—Stringless Green Pod. Very prolific and tender, round pods. 5 15 45
108—Early Six Weeks. Early, flat pod. 5 10 35
109—Field's First Early. Very early, large flat pod, high quality. 5 15 50
110—Giant Stringless Green Pod. Round pod 5 10 35
111—Refugee, or 1000 to 1. Late, heavy yielding, round pod. 5 10 35
112—Round Pod Valentine. Very early, and prolific. 5 15 45
113—Round Pod Kidney Wax. Very highest quality. Stringless. 5 15 50
114—Challenge Black Wax. Small round pod, prolific, very early. 5 15 45
115—Davis White Kidney Wax. Large flat pod, good shelling or snap. 5 10 35
116—Golden Wax. Medium size, flat pod, of good quality. 5 15 45
117—New Stringless Yellow Pod. Medium size, round tender pods. 10 15
118—Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Early, large flat pod, does not rust. 5 15 45
119—Pencil Pod Black Wax. Round pod, like Black Wax. Use Round Pod Kidney Wax
120—Sure Crop Wax. Long, slender pod, very tender and stringless. 5 15 50
121—Early Wonder Wax. Very early; yields heavy. 10 25 75
Bush Varieties for Shell Beans—
122—Wilson's Bush Lima. An early large seeded lima. 5 15 50
123—Burpee's Bush Lima. Good bean, but requires long season. 5 15 45
124—Dreyer's Bush Lima. Quality and yield good, bush low and spreading. Use Fordhook Bush Lima
125—Dwarf Horticultural. Shell bean. Use Great Northern
126—Fordhook Bush Lima. Best large podded bush lima. 5 15 50
127—Henderson's Bush Lima. Very prolific, small bean. 5 15 45
128—Red Kidney. Used as shell bean. 5 10 35
129—White Kidney. Similar to above but has white seeds. 5 10 35

big, broad, irregular shaped pod, is not very pretty, but its high quality makes it very popular for home use.

108—Early Six Weeks is another flat podded bean. A long, straight pod, yields well, sells well, and carries well to market, but the pod is inclined to be tough unless it is gathered early.

107—Stringless Green Pod is the most popular with us among the round pod sorts. It is exceptionally tender, and as nearly stringless as any bean grown. Even when the beans are well formed, the pod is stringless. It is hardy, early, and yields well.

112—Round Pod Valentine has been an old standby for years. You will make no mistake in planting this bean, as in quality, yield, and earliness it will be satisfactory. I think it the best in the Valentine class.

A New Field Bean

104—Great Northern is the white bean the Dakota farmers have been growing for some time for winter use. It is larger than the navy, rather flat, shaped something like the Caseville pole bean, if you know what that is. It is prolific, and fine for baking.

Every family should have a few as it is so easily grown and provides a most substantial and economical food. A pound of seed should produce about a bushel of beans. Write for quantity prices.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

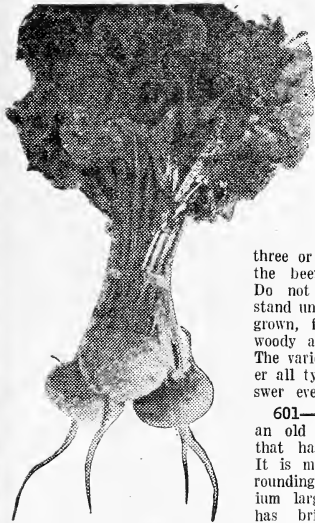
Pole Beans

133—Improved Missouri Wonder of the pole beans proper I like the best of all. It is a variety that originated near here, in Missouri, and I secured a start of seed from some of my customers there. It is enormously prolific and so hardy it will often come up volunteer where the seed has lain out in the ground over winter. It will grow and bear in spite of any kind of weather, and will outyield any kind I have ever grown. Pods are light green large and tender; stringless if picked when they are young.

134—Kentucky Wonder, I like best of all, next to the Missouri Wonder. It is an old variety, but hard to beat. It has a long, wrinkly pod, flat and tender, and good any time. Pods light green; bean is brown.

137—White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder we find to be the same as Burpee's Stringless, but it is a good bean under either name. It is a very early and tender variety. Pods are rather small, round and straight. Probably the earliest of all pole beans, and bears continuously. It is absolutely stringless.

Table Beets



Eclipse

Rich soil is very important in growing beets if you want earliness and quality. For the first crop plant the seed early, as early as you can make garden. Later plantings can be made at intervals of three or four weeks. Use the beets while young. Do not allow them to stand until they are overgrown, for they will be woody and poor quality. The varieties we list cover all types and will answer every purpose.

601—Blood Turnip is an old standard variety that has many friends. It is medium size, with rounding top, and a medium large tap root. It has bright red flesh, zoned with white. Is a good keeper, and for winter use should be planted during the latter part of June.

605—Eclipse or Extra Early Eclipse among the earlier varieties, is probably one of the best for home use. It is round or slightly pointed in shape, early, quick growing, and tender. It always sold well on the market for me. Planted late, it is a good variety for winter use.

603—Crosby's Egyptian is another early variety, very tender, smooth, a small tap root, and for early market is hard to beat. It has a rounding flat root, bright red flesh, slightly zoned.

Any of these varieties are all right for canning, but some prefer a medium sized, globe shaped beet for this purpose. If this is what you want, take 602—Crimson Globe or 604—Detroit Dark Red. There is nothing prettier than either of these varieties canned whole when about half grown, and you will also find that there is nothing that will equal them in quality when put up this way. Crimson Globe is a bright red in color, slightly zoned; Detroit Dark Red is a very dark red, both inside and outside. Either of these varieties make a handsome beet for bunching for market. For both attractiveness and quality they are hard to beat.

252—Dutch Ginkgo has proven its worth and is one of the most wonderful white-seeded pole beans. It is a white, kidney shaped bean, rather flat, and is one of the best for winter use. The pod is broad and flat, about as long and wide as a case-knife blade. It is an early variety and is good for either snap beans or shelling.

132—Horticultural or Cranberry is one of the old favorites, and is sometimes called "Bird Egg." The bean is large and very rich flavor. It is rather late, but a heavy yielder, and is better for "snaps" than shelling.

130—Cutshort or Cornhill is more generally used than any other variety for a "corn hill" bean.

Pole Lima Beans

140—Extra Early Lima is one of the most reliable pole beans for the middle west. It is the old fashioned "Butter Bean." Henderson's Bush Lima is the bush form of the same thing, and is also known by some as the "Butter Bean." The dry seed of both are exactly alike. I know of nothing that will outyield this Extra Early Lima. The pods simply hang in clusters and bunches. The great point with this bean is that you are always sure of a crop. It bears a small white bean of good quality which for winter use is fine.

141—King of the Garden Lima is among the large white limas, or true limas. For good value it has no equal except in limas in its own particular class. Sometimes it is a little late for this section and will not make a crop. If this is the case with you, grow bush limas.

126—Fordhook Bush Lima is a good, early large seeded variety, and 122—Wilson's Bush Lima is another.

Wax Podded Pole Beans

139—Kentucky Wonder Wax is a magnificent bean. Very long, broad pods, of the highest quality. There is no pole bean that produces a more handsome pod than this one.

608—Long Blood is another good variety for winter use and for pickling. It is extremely dark red with no zoning to speak of. It is a late variety, requiring all season to mature in. It is well worth growing if you want a tender dark red beet for pickling.

607—Early Wonder is a new variety. It has made a place for itself, first because of its earliness. It is not large, but uniform, smooth, small tops, and a good color. If you are after something very early and otherwise satisfactory, try this one.

Special Strains of Beets

We are offering this year a special strain of Crosby's Egyptian and Detroit Dark Red. They are from a seed grower in Connecticut. We planted samples of both beside other varieties in our trial garden and they made a remarkable showing.

No use for new varieties when old varieties can be developed as these have been. The old New England hills may have something to do with the quality and earliness of these beets, but I am inclined to believe the seed grower is mostly responsible.



Detroit Dark Red 0117

serve with white sauce. In ordering be sure and mention the stock number following the name.

252—Garden Huckleberry

This is especially fine for pies, preserves, and jams. It is easily prepared to use, easily grown and prolific. Care for it just as you would tomatoes. The berries are from half inch to an inch in diameter, and blue black in color. Other vegetables useful for jams and preserves are 214—Yellow Grown Cherry, 419—Tomato, Yellow Pear, and 212—Garden Lemon. Your choice of any of the above, 5c per packet.

Postpaid Prices on Pole Beans

130—Cutshort or Cornhill. Short straight pod, thrifty vine, late.....	5	10	35
131—Dutch Case Knife. Large podded white-seeded, prolific.....	5	10	35
132—Horticultural or Cranberry. Medium long pod, late.....	5	10	35
133—Improved Missouri Wonder. Early, heavy yielder, splendid quality.....	5	15	
134—Kentucky Wonder. Long pod, early....	5	15	45
135—White Creaseback. Small pod, late....	5	10	35
136—Lazy Wife. Late except in the south....	5	10	35
137—White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder. Medium large pod, fair yielder.....	5	10	35

Wax Podded Pole Beans—			
138—Golden Cluster Wax. Medium early..	5	15	50
139—Kentucky Wonder Wax. Pods long and broad. Quality fine, early.....	5	15	50

Postpaid Prices on Lima Beans

Pole Lima Beans—	Pkt.	¼ lb	lb
140—Extra Early Lima. Small, yields enormously, earliest pole lima.....	5	15	45
141—King Lima. Large. High quality....	5	10	35
142—Seibert's Early Lima. Earlier than King Lima; of high quality.....	Use King Lima		

Postpaid Prices on Table Beets

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	lb
601—Blood Turnip. Standard main crop variety.....	5	10	35	1.00
602—Crimson Globe. Early bright red	5	15	40	1.15
603—Crosby's Egyptian. Very early..	5	15	40	1.15
604—Detroit Dark Red. Globe shape, dark red.....	5	15	40	1.15
605—Eclipse. Stand. early, globe shape	5	15	40	1.15
607—Early Wonder. Medium size, smooth, very early, dark red, small top.....	10	20		
608—Long Blood. Dark red, late....	5	10	35	1.00
609—Crosby Egyptian 0116.....	10	20	50	1.50
610—Detroit Dark Red 0117.....	10	20	50	1.50

Postpaid Prices on Carrot Seed

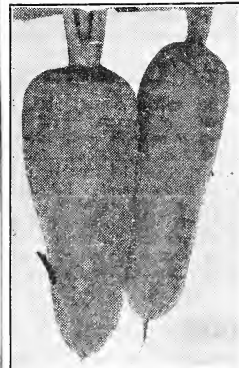
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	lb
626—Chantenay. Early and tender, medium size.....	5	15	45	1.25
627—Danver's Half Long. Yields well, good quality.....	10	15	45	1.25
628—Long Orange. Late, very tender	5	15	45	1.25
629—Oxheart. Short stump root, early	5	15	45	1.25
630—White Belgian. For stock.....	Use Yellow Belgian			
631—White Vespes. Late stock carrot..	Use Yel. Belgian			
632—Yellow Belgian. Like White Belgian.....	5	10	25	.75

Table Carrots

629—Oxheart is the most popular variety for garden use. It is an early, short, thick carrot of fine quality. Very popular for bunching when small. Deep orange color, thick side meat, and very little core.

626—Chantenay. Another just as good in every way and just as early. In fact, I think it is a little earlier than the Oxheart. It is a trifle longer, very smooth, and free from side roots, and the quality is very fine.

627—Danver's Half Long. If you would prefer a larger variety, one that will yield better, you will probably be suited with this one. It is a larger carrot than either of the above, has more of a pointed root, but the quality is just as good. It is the celebrated carrot of the eastern markets, and is grown in great quantities in Connecticut for the New York markets.



Danver's Half Long

For stock feeding are larger, later and coarser than the table varieties, and make a much larger yield.

632—Yellow Belgian is a much lighter shade of yellow than the table varieties. Will grow from a foot to 16 inches long and makes a heavy yield. It seems to be a little more popular than White Vespes, but why I do not know, as we find yield and feeding value about the same.

Stock Beets or Mangel Wurzels

Some people call them cow beets, but, whatever name you call them, they are certainly a very profitable crop to grow, especially for the dairy farmer. Still, I don't know as they are more necessary to the dairy farmer than they are to the general stock farmer, for all kinds of stock will eat them readily. Hogs will now thrive on them pretty nearly as well as on alfalfa, and sheep will just

about live on them all winter. They yield enormously. I don't suppose you would believe me if I told you what they actually yield, but it is a fact that I took 12 tons of them off of a quarter of an acre once. That, of course, is an extra heavy yield, but it is no trick at all to raise thirty tons per acre of them. They are not hard to grow at all. Plant the seed in April or the first of May in rows any convenient width. They should be thinned out to about ten inches apart in the row. About room to get a hoe between plants. As they grow almost entirely above ground, they are very easily harvested. They should be left to stand until there is frost enough to kill the leaves, but before hard freezing, strip off the leaves, pick them up and haul them in. They can be stored in any ordinary cave, cellar or root house, just so they are safe from hard freezing, and fed all winter. Use about 12 pounds of seed per acre. The seed can be put in by hand, but a drill is much better to use.

619—Mammoth Long Red is the best known of any. It is very large and tall, yields well, and is easily handled.

616—Giant Feeding Sugar looks like a cross between the sugar beet and the stock beet, but grows well out of the ground like stock beets and yields well. It is white in color and quite rich, rather oval in shape. Stood third in yield for us, following 620 Sludstrup and 619 Long Red. There's really no great choice of varieties of these stock beets. They will, any of them, yield enough if given good soil and good care, and there's not much difference in feeding value.

617—Golden Tankard is deep yellow in color, rather a squared oval in shape, and sets entirely on top of ground.

Mangels for Chickens

While mangels are fine for cattle, horses, pigs, and sheep, they are just as good for chickens. Feed them either cooked or raw. Store them in a pit or cave so that they will keep fresh, and feed them right along. Cut the mangels in chunks and let the chickens pick them to pieces. And for dairy cows there is nothing better. Denmark is the greatest dairying country on earth and mangels are their chief feed. She cannot grow corn, so they grow root crops, mangels, carrots and turnips, and the world is their market for butter and cheese, large quantities of it being imported into this country. Take a lesson from the Danish farmer.

251—Potato Seed

No, I don't mean seed potatoes, although I may be able to do something for you in that line, too, but I mean the true Potato Seed from the little seed balls that sometimes follow the blossoms on the potato vine.

This seed is about like groundcherry seed in appearance and grows easily. It is best started in a hot bed or box like tomato seed, and then transplanted.

You can grow pretty fair sized potatoes the first year from this seed. It comes all sizes and colors, generally no two hills alike. This is the way new varieties are started. Full directions with each packet of seed.

Celery

If you really want first class celery grow it yourself. There is no vegetable that grows tough, stale, and tasteless so quickly, when shipped and offered for sale at the stores as does celery. Many people do not know what good celery is, simply because they have always depended on this kind for their supply, and have never tasted good, crisp, tender celery, fresh from the garden.

It is not hard to grow. We will send you a booklet telling you just how we do it. Ordinary garden soil will grow it and furnish you just as fine quality as you could wish for. We list three well known standard varieties, 662—Golden Self Bleaching, 663—White Plume, 661—Giant Pascal.

A prominent authority on celery growing states that fully 85 per cent of the celery grown in this country is the Golden Self Bleaching and White Plume, and that 75 per cent of the commercial crop offered is the Golden Self Bleaching. This does not speak very well for the balance of a long list of about two hundred varieties listed by the different seedsmen of this country.

And speaking the other way about it, it is a splendid recommendation for Golden Self Bleaching and White Plume, which, all things considered, are hard to beat.

662—Golden Self Bleaching is the most popular of the three varieties we list, and as stated, furnishes 75 per cent of the commercial crop. It ships well, looks well, is easily grown, and the quality is good. It is golden yellow in color, easily bleaching to a creamy white.

663—White Plume comes next in importance, and is an early variety, earlier than Golden Self Bleaching, and bleaches to a pure white. For an early crop this is a good one, with the quality possibly a little ahead of Golden Self Bleaching.

If you are not going to store for winter use, either of these varieties are the ones you should use. Neither of them will keep well for winter use. Golden Self Bleaching, it is said, can be carried into early winter, but I am inclined to believe it would be best to grow a variety specially adapted for this purpose.

661—Giant Pascal is the best in this class. It is a rank grower, hardy, disease resistant, but is not ready for use until stored when it will produce celery of the finest.

Cauliflower

Someone has said that "cauliflower is cabbage with a college education." Anyway, it is very similar to cabbage in manner of growth, and requires the same culture. It cannot stand hot, dry weather, so should be started as early as possible, and handled like early cabbage. The best seed is all imported, coming from Denmark.

558—Early Snowball. This is the earliest of all the standard varieties. It is small, very early, pure white, and always sure to head. Can be set very close together. This is the kind always used for growing under glass.

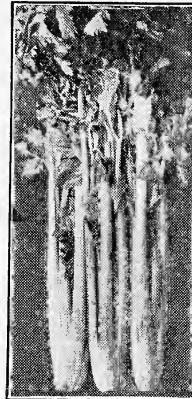
556—Dry Weather or Copenhagen. If you have any trouble growing cauliflower, it might be well for you to try this variety, for it seems to be able to stand all kinds of grief, and will come nearer carrying through the hot weather than any other I have seen.

Old Fashioned Ground Cherry

214—Groundcherry. I am just old fashioned enough that I like Groundcherries, the sweet yellow kind, and I am sure lots of you will agree with me. We have had considerable trouble in the past to get a supply of seed, but we have a nice lot of it now, good seed, and can fix you out in good shape.

There is a big purple kind, called "Improved", but, like lots of improvements, it is not worth much, and I don't like it, and won't have it. What I want is the old fashioned yellow sweet kind, that comes up volunteer every year after once started.

The seed is small and should be planted carefully and shallow. We like best to start them in hot bed or box and transplant like tomatoes. The seed are slow to start but come good in time. There is good money raising the plants to sell. Everybody wants them.



Golden Self Bleaching

Postpaid Prices on Stock Beets

	Oz.	1/4 lb	lb
616—Giant Feeding Sugar. Rich in protein and sugar; good size.	5	20	60
617—Golden Tankard Mangel. Medium size, easily harvested	5	20	60
618—Genuine Sugar Beet. Formerly Klein's Wanzleben	5	15	45
619—Mammoth Long Red Mangel. Yields enormously, large and long.	5	25	90
620—Giant Sludstrup. Very high feeding value; yields heavy	5	25	90

Postpaid Prices on Celery Seed

American Grown—	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb	lb
661—Giant Pascal. Large, late variety.	5	25	.85	
662—Golden Self Bleaching. A creamy white, easy to bleach	10	50	1.75	
663—White Plume. Tender, delicate flavor	5	40	1.25	

Postpaid Prices on Cauliflower

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb	lb
556—Dry Weather (Copenhagen)	20	75	2.50	
557—Earliest Dwarf Erfurt	Use Dry Weather			
558—Early Snowball	15	75	2.50	

Postpaid Prices on Egg Plant

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb	lb
656—Black Beauty. Earliest large variety, rich glossy skin	10	40		
657—Early Long Purple. Small and early	Use Black Beauty			
658—New York Purple. Good size, pear shape; very popular	10	40		

Postpaid Prices on Groundcherry

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb	lb
214—Groundcherry	5	50		

Postpaid Prices on Okra or Gumbo

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb	lb
226—Okra or Gumbo	5	15		

Postpaid Prices on Potato Seed

251—Potato Seed	Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c
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Postpaid Prices on Citron

210—Citron. Red seeded	10 15
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Egg Plant

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it are always calling for it. There is no other vegetable that quite equals it when properly prepared for the table.

Plant and tend the same as peppers and it is just as easy to get a crop, except that fleas, beetles, and other insects are hard on it, but you can easily get ahead of them with a good insect powder or tobacco dust, which they are not very fond of.

658—New York Purple is the most popular and best known variety. It is good size, smooth, and is shaped something like a pear. The fruit is dark purple, but not as dark as the Black Beauty.

656—Black Beauty. This one is almost black. It is also larger and earlier.

To some it is puzzling to know when egg plants are ready to use. You can use them any time after they are one-third grown. Under ordinary conditions they should be a little larger than a pint cup at this time.

Cooking Egg Plant

Lots of people are puzzled to know how to cook egg plant. We peel it, slice it in thick slices and soak in salt water; fry likeveal cutlets in egg and cracker crumbs.

226—Okra or Gumbo

This is a very popular vegetable in the south, but could, and should, be grown anywhere. Plant and tend like sweet corn. Pick pods when half grown and tender.

Citrons

These are a hard meat sort of melon grown for preserves. The meat never gets soft as in watermelons, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and yields enormously.

ORDER BY NUMBER

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

New Early Cabbage

527—**The Norseman.** I have always insisted that there was nothing better than Early Jersey Wakefield and All Head Early for early cabbage, but the Danish gardener who grows my Danish Ballhead winter cabbage for me sent me a sample of early cabbage seed and a long letter about it. He wrote that he had the other cabbage growers in Denmark beat on early cabbage, and that he was sure it would beat anything that we had here in America. I tried the sample and found it to be all he claimed. It is not much, if any, earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, but it certainly is as early, almost twice as large, rounded instead of pointed shape, very solid, and slow to burst (you know the top flies off a Wakefield about the next twenty-four hours after it gets solid). It differs from All-Head in that it is deeper up and down, at least a week earlier, and has round, close-fitting leaves like Wakefield, which fold in rather than turn out.

It is much harder than All-Head, and will stand more cold weather and more hard-ship at all times. We gave it the name of Norseman. We checked up carefully all the standard varieties of cabbage in our trial grounds. The first cutting of cabbage is always the one that pays best. In the first cutting Norseman showed 45 per cent of the heads ready for market. Early Jersey Wakefield of the best strain showed 38 per cent ready. Early Spring showed 20 per cent ready, and All Head Early none ready.

Early Cabbage

527—**Norseman.** I consider this the best of all varieties of early cabbage. You will find it fully described above on this page.

522—**Early Jersey Wakefield.** Of the standard varieties, I would place first of all. In my experience I have found it the best of all the standard early kinds and it has held its place at the head of all the list for a quarter of a century. It is a fair size, sometimes weighing as high as six or eight pounds, on extra rich soil: pointed or conical in shape; very early, and almost sure to head. The leaves are slightly thicker than most other varieties and seem to stand the frost exceedingly well. As the leaves are small it can be planted as close as a foot apart in rows.

There are a few varieties which are possibly a little earlier than this, such as Etampes, Express, Lightning, and other extra early varieties, but they are all in my experience either too small or too soft to be of much use. The Norseman has the same thick, smooth leaves as the Wakefield, but the head is round or globe-shaped instead of pointed, and is larger or heavier than Wakefield.

518—**Charleston Wakefield, or Large Wakefield** is simply a large selection from the true Early Jersey Wakefield, and is similar in every way, except being a little larger and some later.

519—**Copenhagen,** introduced from Denmark, is quite early and a good size. The head would be described more as round than flat. It is just about perfect globe-shape, but in season it follows right after the Wakefield. It is of the same general class as the Norseman. It is very highly spoken of and is one of the leading varieties.

516—**All Head Early** is the largest of all the flat-headed type of early cabbage. It is perhaps a week later



Norseman



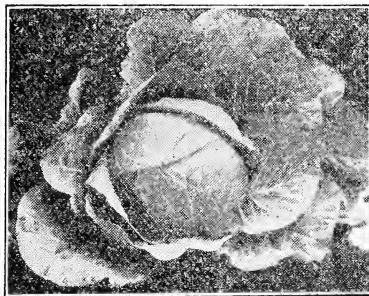
All Head



Early Jersey Wakefield

than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but grows to be larger and stands longer without bursting. It has a flat or slightly rounded head like the big late cabbage, and practically equals them in size. I have raised them to weigh 17 pounds each, remarkably sure to head and great money-maker under all conditions. This variety is also used as a late cabbage by planting it late.

520—**Danish Summer Ballhead.** Of all the mid-season or intermediate varieties of cabbage, I know of none that is any nearer perfection than this variety.



Silver Nugget

540—Silver Nugget

540—**Silver Nugget.** A one meal size cabbage head. How would you like a cabbage head just large enough for one meal? No left overs to lay around until wilted and unfit for use?

Quality just as good as the biggest head you ever saw. It is an early variety, heads very solid, small and round. Plants can be set closer together than any other varieties. It originated in Denmark where the Norseman, Copenhagen, Hollander or Danish Ballhead, and Dala all originated.

Late Cabbage

My late cabbage seed is all American grown except the Hollander. You may find seed that will cost you more a pound, but you cannot get any better seed, no matter what price you pay. I do not, as some seedsmen do, tack my name to every variety and charge you two or three prices on the strength of it. I don't believe in that way of doing business. The list elsewhere consists of mostly standard well-known sorts, and ones I have grown myself for market. I know them to be all right, and I have the best strains of them to be had.

There is a world of varieties of cabbage, but really there are more varieties listed in the catalogs than there are different kinds of cabbage and the average gardener does not need over a half dozen of these. I have tried to cut my list down to varieties that are distinct, where they are similar I tell you so. I hope these candid and sensible descriptions will appeal to you.

I have the best luck with the late cabbage by drilling the seed right in the field where the plants are to stand, and then thinning it out after weeks instead of transplanting. I drill it about the first of June with an ordinary garden drill, using a pound of seed to the acre, but it can be dropped by hand in hills, about six or eight seeds in a place, if you prefer. When about three weeks old thin down to stand.

535—**Premium Late Flat Dutch** is the best known and most widely grown of all the late cabbage. It is the best strain of the popular Flat Dutch type, makes large, flat heads, vigorous growers and good keepers.

538—**Surehead** is one of the best all-around cabbage grown. It is large, solid, deeper and heavier than the Flat Dutch, and is fine grained and keeps well for winter use. Certain to head. The main difference between this and the Premium Late Flat Dutch is that the Surehead is about a week earlier, rounder on top and generally finer quality.

532—**Hollander or Danish Ballhead** is very popular in the northern states. It is grown especially in the great cabbage regions of Michigan and New York. Not over large, but very solid, and is said to keep until the cabbage comes again. It does not seem to be a success south



Surehead

Postpaid Prices on Cabbage Seed

Early and Second Early	Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb
516—All Head Early. Large flat heads, full in center, second early.....	10 40 1.25
517—All Seasons. Mid-summer or late.....	Use All Head
518—Charleston or Large Wakefield. Follows Jersey Wakefield.....	5 35
519—Copenhagen Market. Early, medium, large round heads.....	5 35
520—Danish Summer Ballhead. Very hard, round heads.....	Use Dala
521—Early Flat Dutch. Mid-season, flat.....	5 25
522—Early Jersey Wakefield. Extreme early, pointed heads.....	10 40 1.25
524—Glory of Enkhuizen. Medium early globe-shaped heads.....	Use Norseman
525—Early Winningstadt. Medium early, pointed heads.....	Use Early Jersey Wakefield
526—Henderson's Early Summer. Flat head, medium size.....	Use All Head
527—Norseman. Early round heads, best early cabbage grown.....	10 50 1.50
528—Dala. Large round heads.....	10 40
540—Silver Nugget. A one meal size cabbage.....	10

Postpaid Prices on Late Cabbage Seed

	Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb
531—Corn Belt. Flat head type.....	10 40 1.25
532—Hollander or Danish Ball Head. Very hard, good keeper.....	5 35 1.00
533—Mammoth Red Rock. To be used for pickles and slaw.....	5 25
534—Large American Drumhead. Old standard variety.....	Use Surehead.
535—Premium Flat Dutch. Good late keeper.....	5 35
537—Succession. Good medium late.....	Use Surehead
538—Surehead. Solid and good keeper.....	10 40 1.25
539—Chinese or Celery Cabbage.....	5 35

Postpaid Prices on Kohl Rabi

225—White Vienna.....	5 35
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of Iowa, but anywhere north is all right. I import my stock of this variety direct from Denmark, and have the true type. We use the "Short-stem" strain which is used almost exclusively by large growers.

531—**Corn Belt Cabbage.** This is probably the best winter variety, all things considered, especially for the central states. I have always made cabbage a leading market crop and have been convinced of the necessity of some variety suited to the climatic conditions of the central west than of any of the known sorts. Our location is about the center of what is known as the "corn belt", and, in majority of years the season is against a successful crop of late cabbage. We generally have plenty of rain in June to get the plants started, but have to fight for it the rest of the summer. If they can hold out until rain comes in September or October, we are sure of a crop. What is wanted is a late cabbage that is hardy enough to stand the adverse conditions during the late summer and then make a big solid head in the fall, and that is what I think I can offer you.

528—Cabbage, Dala

528—**Dala,** a new giant cabbage. I have wanted, for a long time, to find an extra large cabbage that would produce good solid heads. Not the big, loose stock cabbage that are mostly a bunch of leaves, but a really big solid head.

It is round in shape, with leaves closely overlapping. It originated in northern Sweden in a rugged climate, where their seasons are short. The quality is fine and the heads will stand a long time without bursting.

If you are looking for a large variety to exhibit at the fair, or something bigger than your neighbor has, this is the variety.

539—Chinese Cabbage

539—**Chinese Cabbage.** The heads are about a foot long and three or four inches in diameter. They are not as solid as cabbage, still are firm and will weigh, trimmed, a couple of pounds each. It can be used any way that cabbage or cauliflower can, or as lettuce is used. It is very tender and mild in flavor. Plant same time you do your late turnips. Full cultural directions with package.

Kohl Rabi

This vegetable looks like a cross between a cabbage and a turnip, and is better eating than either one. The leaves look like cabbage only smaller. It makes a sort of turnip, but above ground. Grow it just like cabbage. It is fine eating, more delicious and tender than any turnip. The variety we use is 225—White Vienna.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Cucumbers

Cucumbers should have rich soil, the richer the better, but will do well anywhere. If they can make a quick growth they are more likely to keep out of the way of bugs. Plant about as early as you would corn, and put in plenty of seed.



Evergreen

for the table, the seed cavity is large and the seed hard.

The slicers, or those for table use, are meatier, have fewer seeds, and are larger and much better flavored. Some varieties, to an extent, combine the desirable qualities of both classes, but it is unreasonable to expect the best in both in the same cucumber.

357—Evergreen is the nearest we have to an all purpose variety. It is first of all a pickler, but will grow a very nice medium sized cucumber for table use. A dark green in color, and, while small, makes fine pickles. It variety that is used a great deal as an all purpose variety is one of our best sellers.

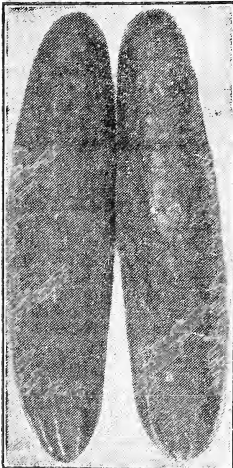
361—Long Green or **Improved Long Green**, as some catalog it, is another splendid variety that is used a great deal as an all purpose variety. If you want a long, slender pickle, this will answer, although it does not yield as many as the regular pickle varieties. As a slicer, it is a long, dark green, almost seedless variety, that is excellent for home use or will carry well to market.

353—Davis Perfect is a cross between the Long Green and White Spine, which has made a big reputation as a forcing variety, and is also good to grow in the open. It does not yield as heavy as the Long Green but is a beautiful cucumber, and if you want something fancy in a slicer this is the one.

360—Henderson's Perfected White Spine is a splendid variety, a cross between the Emerald and the Extra Early White Spine. This one inherits from the Emerald the fancy dark green color and from the other parent, earliness, heavy bearing, and high quality. Our grower in Colorado has a larger acreage in of this than any other variety on the list.

As a heavy and continuous bearer of the finest slicers you could wish for, it has no equal, and we strongly recommend it.

363—White Spine type is the most popular among the slicers. There is a big family of them, and the name has been used for everything from a scrubby, good for nothing stock, to the very highest quality in slicing or table varieties. For our White Spine we use the Arlington strain. It is entirely of good quality, is a good shipper, and has been an old standby for a long time. It is medium length,



Henderson's Perfected White Spine

tapering, and shades to a lighter green at the end.

362—White Pearl, or as some call it, **White Wonder**, is an oddity in cucumbers, being a creamy white of good quality, and makes a very nice, medium sized cucumber.

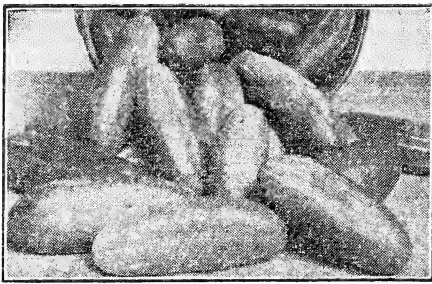
Among the varieties grown especially for pickles, we have the **357—Evergreen** mentioned above, which is a good one, good for dills or smaller sizes; the **358—Everbearing**, a short early sort that make beautiful little pickles, and bear well. Then there is the **351—Chicago Pickle**, one of the most popular in the country. As is the case with any good, well known variety, there are a large number of strains which vary a little or not at all from the original. There is no sense in listing more than one of them, so we have picked out what is considered the best strain. It is a variety developed by pickle factories.

There are a number of early varieties which can be used for either slicers or picklers. They should, however, be planted mostly for the first early mess of slicers. It is mighty nice to have a few on your own vines when the grocer is charging from ten to twenty-five cents for spongy, shipped in slicers.

355—Early Russian is rather small, but in common with all these extra early varieties, it turns yellow quickly and should be used while comparatively small.

354—Early Cluster I think is probably the best in this class, to be used as a slicer, or if planted late it is good to cut pickles from. When ready for the table it is from three to five inches long and makes a good slicer.

The variety of cucumber to choose depends on what you want it for. The same cucumber that would be fine for pickles might be comparatively worthless for slicers, and many of the varieties making good slicers are too shy bearers to be valuable for picklers, so in order to get what you want, you should grow from two to three, or possibly four, varieties.



Kirby's Stays Green

364—Kirby's Stays Green

A brand new cucumber is the **364—Kirby's Stays Green**. A fellow back in Pennsylvania by the name of Kirby supplies a very particular trucking trade with it, and they like it better than anything else.

If you can suit a trucker or market gardener, you can suit anyone, for they must have the best. I believe it is going to rank as a top notcher, and that is putting it pretty strong for there are a lot of good cucumber varieties.

It is a dark green, medium length sort, good for either pickles or slicers.

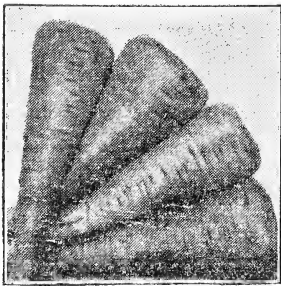
Other good qualities are earliness and yield. Give it good care and you will be surprised at the number of nice smooth cucumbers it will set on. There is nothing better.

Parsnips

So many people have trouble to get parsnip seed to grow well. The trouble is either old seed or it is planted too late. It should be planted early while the ground is cool and moist.

203—Hollow Crown or **Long Smooth**. The standard sort. Long smooth, tender, and sweet.

204—Improved Half Long. Much like above, but shorter and heavier. Fine quality.



Hollow Crown

Postpaid Prices on Cucumbers

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb	lb
351—Chicago Pickle. Short pickling sort	10	20	50	1.50
352—Cool and Crisp. Early strain of White Spine	10	20	50	1.50
353—Davis Perfect. Long green slicer	5	15	45	1.35
354—Early Cluster. Short, early slicer	5	15	50	1.50
355—Early Russian. Early and short, good pickle	5	15	40	1.25
356—Emerald. Large, late slicing, dark green...Use Henderson's Perfected White Spine	10	20	50	1.50
357—Evergreen. Medium size, good all purpose variety	10	20	50	1.50
358—Everbearing. Short. Early Russian superior	5	15	40	1.25
360—Henderson's Perfected White Spine. Medium early, prolific, fine slicer	10	20	50	1.50
361—Long Green. Large, long slicer	5	15	50	1.50
362—White Pearl. Medium size, good for slicing	10	20	50	1.50
363—White Spine. Medium long slicer, good cropper	5	15	45	1.35
364—Kirby's Stays Green. Early good size, dark green	15	25	75	2.00

Postpaid Prices on Parsnips

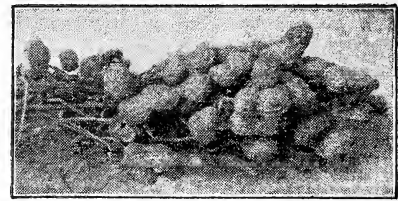
203—Hollow Crown or Long Smooth. The standard sort. Long, smooth, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb, 40c.	
204—Improved Half Long. Much like the above, but shorter and heavier. Fine quality. Pkt., 5c. oz., 15c; 1/4 lb, 40c.	

Postpaid Prices on Peanuts

	1/4 lb	lb
259—Early Northern	15	45
260—Tennessee Red	15	45

Postpaid Prices on Popcorn

	Pkt.	1/4 lb	lb
191—Baby Golden. Very small, yellow	5	15	45
192—Little Giant. Small, white	5	15	45
193—Queen's Golden. Large yellow sort	Use Baby Golden		
194—Monarch White Rice. Sharp pointed grain	Use Japanese Hullless		
195—Japanese Hullless. A short chunky ear and a sharp pointed grain	5	15	45



Peanuts

259—Early Northern peanuts are the earliest and best ones for the north. They make small pods, but they are well filled, and are so prolific that they yield practically as well as the big southern variety. The bush stands nearly upright like an early potato bush with the peanuts clustered about the roots. This strain can be depended upon for a crop in any ordinary season in any country where corn will ripen. This is a special strain of the variety that is used for salted peanuts.

For quality and yield the **260—Tennessee Red** is hard to beat. Most every pod contains three nuts and this is very unusual in any other variety. It is larger than **259—Early Northern**, and each nut is covered with a deep red skin, which is a distinctive mark of this kind.

Popcorn

A couple of boys I know had a vacant lot planted to **Baby Golden** popcorn, and they raised 500 pounds, which they sold at 5c per pound, clearing them just \$25. Now, wouldn't you like to do that? Popcorn should be planted just like field corn, only a little thicker.

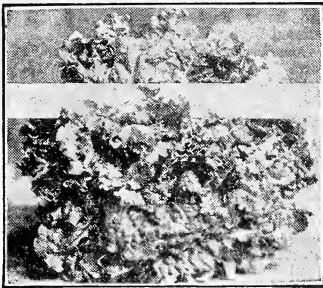
191—Baby Golden is the daintiest, prettiest little ear small varieties is just as good as on the larger sorts. There are no hard hulls and every grain pops. It has the sharp pointed grains just like **Little Giant**, in fact, is just like it except in color. **Little Giant** is white instead of yellow. As far as quality is concerned, I suppose there is really very little difference between the two varieties. Both pop out a snowy white. The yield on both these you ever saw. It is not only pretty, but it pops fine.

195—Japanese Hullless has a sharp pointed grain, a rather short chunky ear, and a deep grain. It usually brings about twice as much on the market as **White Rice**. It pops out without hulls.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Lettuce

509—Simpson, or as it is generally called, **Black Seeded Simpson**, is the most popular of all for early use. It does not make a true head, but a loose, fluffy bunch of tender light green or creamy leaves. It is of delicate flavor and grows very quickly.



Black Seeded Simpson

506—**May King**. If you prefer a smooth-leaved, or cabbage leaved variety of lettuce that is extra early, you should use this one. It is the earliest and most tender of cabbage-head varieties, and if well tended on rich ground will make a true head almost as solid as a cabbage head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown, and the inner leaves are creamy yellow. Fine, rich flavor.

504—**Hanson** is another good head lettuce, although it does not make a true head like the cabbage variety. The leaves are curly and tender and form a loose head, large as an early cabbage.

Some people prefer a red or brown lettuce. The best one of that color is the 511—**Prize Head**, which is about the same as Simpson, except for color, which is a mixture of red and green. The leaves are very thin and tender. This is one that is sometimes called “Beefsteak” or “All Cream.”

In the true cabbage head of smooth-leaved lettuce there is the 506—**May King**, which I have already mentioned.



May King

The southern growers who plant lettuce in the fall or winter for early shipment north, use this variety.

The best head variety for home use is the 507—**Iceberg**. It is also grown quite extensively in a commercial way. It is a large variety forming a compact head, very tender and sweet. To grow good head lettuce start the seed early in the house or hotbed. Transplant later to the garden, a foot apart each way, on rich soil, and cultivate often to hold the moisture. Follow these instructions and you can have good head lettuce.

The commercial growers, out in the western states especially, plant the 507—**New York or Wonderful**. The heads are large, compact, and quality fine. This is the variety found on sale at grocery stores. Plant very early or start in the house and transplant.

For greenhouse use there is nothing better than the 510—**Grand Rapids**...506—**May King** and 503 **California Cream Butter** also force well and are good as head lettuce, but 510—**Grand Rapids** is away ahead in the lead as a forcing variety. Heads loose, leaves very curly, and is desirable for garnishing on this account. The strain I have is especially used for forcing. A peculiarity is a very hard shell on the seed, making it difficult to germinate, and often a poor stand is the re-



Big Boston

sult. It should be planted thick and handled carefully for this reason.

An entirely distinct type known as **Cos lettuce** is extensively grown in Europe, but little known here. We have an excellent strain, the 508—**White-Heart Cos**. If grown right it has a rich, buttery flavor that is hardly equalled by any other variety. When plants get good size tie top leaves together so it will bleach and be tender.

Other Salad Crops

Lettuce is the universal salad, but there are several other plants used for this purpose, and nice for a change.

218—**Endive**, sometimes called **German lettuce**, is something lettuce, but more bitter. The heads are tied up and bleached like **Cos lettuce**.

539—**Chinese Cabbage** is half way between cabbage and mustard. It makes a nice, crisp head, if tied up, and is really good eating. Tastes like a mild mustard.

263—**Swiss Chard** is used more for greens to cook, but is often used as a salad. It grows like beet tops.

How to Grow Head Lettuce

Plant the seed early. Plant on rich soil. Give plenty of room. Cultivate frequently to conserve the moisture, or, if you are fixed to do so, irrigate. There it all is in a “nutshell.” Anyone can grow head lettuce if they will observe the above.

Plant in the open just as soon as you can make garden, or better yet, plant late in the fall, and the seed will come up fine in the spring.



Big Tom

Pumpkins

You might just as well raise some pumpkins as not. Plant a few hills where the corn is missed, and it's done. Squashes do not do that way, but pumpkins seem to like it as well as having the whole field to themselves. The biggest, showiest pumpkin is the 762—**Big Tom**, which is a selection from the old **Golden Marrow** or **Michigan Marrow**, and grows uniformly to very large size. Not so large, of course, as the coarse “**Mammoth Pumpkins**”, but the biggest of all true pumpkins. Both skin and flesh are of a deep orange yellow; cooks up nice and tender, and is good for either cooking or stock feed, although not quite so high in quality as 766—**Small Sugar** and 763—**Large Cheese** pumpkins of that class. I have a specially selected strain of the **Large Cheese** pumpkin which is called the

761—**Buff Pie** pumpkin. We have always grown large amounts of **Large Cheese** pumpkins for table use, but we have had trouble to get and keep a uniform strain of them. They are inclined to vary considerably in size and shape, and some very thin-meated. For some time now we have been selecting them to get a strain of the true flattened type, clear buff color, uniform size, and with thick, close-grained flesh. If you like a large cheese pumpkin for table use, I am sure you will be highly pleased with this 761—**Buff Pie** pumpkin.

766—**Small Sugar** or **Red Sugar** pumpkin is the best of all pie pumpkins. It looks like a regular **Yankee** or **Cow** pumpkin, but is smaller and entirely different in quality. Very early and prolific, cooks very quickly, and is the best quality of any pumpkin in the list.

763—**Large Cheese** I would put next to it in quality. This is the flat, cream-colored, well-known “sweet pumpkin.” Large and good for either table use or stock. If you want to plant pumpkin seed by putting it in the planter with the seed corn, this is the kind to use, as the seeds are small enough so that they will run through the planter boxes right with the corn.

764—**Yankee Field** or **Cow Pumpkin** is also very popular for planting in corn, but the seeds are so large that they must be planted with a hoe instead of being run through a planter. It is the big **Yankee Field** pumpkin.

If you want to grow some enormous squashes or pumpkins, something big for exhibition purposes, you should get some seed of what we call our 767—**Exhibition Collection of Squashes and Pumpkins**. In the trial grounds, I always grow lots of varieties of these mammoth vege-

Postpaid Prices on Lettuce

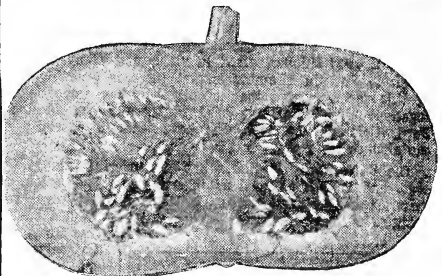
Head Lettuce—	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	½ lb
501—Big Boston. Large, butter head good shipper	5	15	55	1.75
503—California Cream Butter. Smooth leaf, small head, fine quality	5	15	55	1.75
504—Hanson. Cabbage head type; good summer variety	5	15	55	1.75
505—Iceberg. Crisp head variety; large	10	20	55	1.75
506—May King. Early butter-head type	5	15	55	1.75
507—New York or Wonderful. Dark green, solid head	10	20	75	2.50
508—White Heart Cos. Elongated head, medium size	5	15	55	1.75
Loose Leaf Lettuce—				
509—Black Seeded Simpson. Large early loose head	10	20	55	1.75
510—Grand Rapids. Good forcing bunching variety. Very pretty	5	15	55	1.75
511—Prizehead. Reddish brown leaves. Quality fine, bunching	5	15	55	1.75

Postpaid Prices on Salsify

	Pkt	Oz	¼ lb	½ lb
208—Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island, Oyster Plant	5	20	65	

Postpaid Prices on Pumpkin Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	½ lb
761—Buff Pie. Flat, buff color, fine grained, good for pies or stock	5	20	50	1.35
762—Big Tom. Special strain of Yankee Field. For stock	5	15	45	1.25
763—Large Cheese. Large heavy yielding, buff, flat, well known and liked	5	15	40	.90
764—Yankee Field. Large heavy yielding stock pumpkin	5	15	40	1.00
765—Winter Luxury. For pies. Good keeper. Medium size	10	20	50	1.50
766—Small Sugar. Small yellow. Also known as New England Pie	10	20	50	1.50
767—Exhibition Collection of Squashes and Pumpkins	20			



Buff Pie

tables, having pretty nearly all the known varieties, both American and foreign. They are all imaginable shapes and colors, and of enormous size, many of them weighing 100 pounds. As there is not enough of each kind to pay to save the seed separately, I save the seed out of all the largest ones, mix it well, and put it up in ounce packages.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Why don't you grow salsify? It is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables and should be more generally cultivated for use in winter when the supply of really good vegetables is so limited. It has the really true oyster flavor, and makes a delicious and inexpensive substitute for them to be used in soup, etc.

208—**Mammoth Sandwich Island** average fully double size of old Long White. The roots are white, smooth, and, notwithstanding their enormous size, of very superior quality.

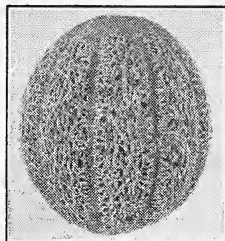


PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Muskmelons

Yellow Meated Sorts

Personally, I prefer the yellow-meated varieties. Of this, the best one, all things considered, is Field's Daisy, which is fully described elsewhere. Next my choice would be



Perfection, a Large Melon

342—Perfection, the biggest of all the large varieties, often selling in our markets at 25c or 50c each. You know it takes a pretty good muskmelon to do this. It is almost round, heavily ribbed, deep yellow color, and of the richest, sweetest flavor imaginable. It is a very pretty melon, being a bright yellow in color and heavily netted. It is very thick meat, and, in fact, is the best variety I know of, and will surely suit you.

Another popular yellow-meated sort is 341—Osage, a standard variety on the Chicago markets, being grown largely in Michigan. Not as large as the Perfection, skin resembles the Daisy or Emerald Gem. Shape oblong, dark green skin, salmon flesh, fine quality.

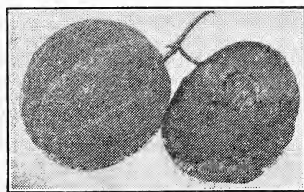
If you want an old fashioned big yellow, fragrant muskmelon, the kind we used to have when we were boys, you should plant the 328—California Cream Cantaloupe. It is big, yellow, and showy; only fair in quality.

326—Banana is distinct and peculiar in appearance, having the shape and somewhat the taste of a banana.

Green Fleshed Sorts

The best known and most popular of all the muskmelons and cantaloupes is the 344—Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, named after a district in Colorado where it was first extensively grown. There are a number of distinct strains of this popular type of small melon, but all are more or less similar. Small, egg-shaped, very solid, and very sweet, a good shipper, great to yield, and always uniform in size. For the shipping market there is probably more of this variety grown than of all the other varieties put together. I have all my seed of these grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, by men who have made a specialty of cantaloupes for years.

The 344—Rocky Ford has had a wonderful sale in the past, and is still as good as it ever was. The melon, as most of us know, is green fleshed. In fact, when you think of a Rocky Ford you think of a green fleshed melon.



Abbott's Pearl

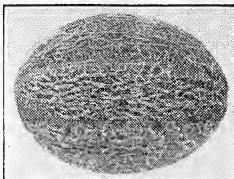
And to prove that color does not mean everything, the old reliable green fleshed Rocky Ford is being replaced by a pink-meated variety the 343—Pollock Ten-Five or the "Ten-Five", as it is called. It has taken the commercial growers like a whirlwind. For quality, it can't be beat. It is a most beautifully netted melon, thick flesh, cuts well, packs well, and carries well. It meets the specifications of the most exacting grower and shipper, and the consumer is just as enthusiastic. For the home grower, if you like a small melon, you can't beat it. In appearance, it is just like the old Rocky Ford.



334—Greeley Wonder, a Great Quality Muskmelon

well, making as high as 400 crates to the acre. It will bring the highest prices. Looks something like a Hackensack and cuts like an Osage.

The green fleshed Rocky Ford or the 344—Standard Rocky Ford, is a small melon, runs uniform in size and shape, so that a certain number can be packed in the standard shipping crate. As a melon for the home grower, it is entirely satisfactory, if you like a small melon.



Edward's Perfecto

fleshed melon, of fair quality.

In the commercial melon growing districts they are growing as their earliest melon the 340—Knights Early. It is a small melon, green fleshed, well netted and of good quality.

Another small melon the size of a Rocky Ford is 339—Abbott's Pearl. It is yellow all over and all through. It is a beautiful little melon.

A melon that has suddenly become popular in Chicago and many markets in the east, is the 345—Hearts of Gold. It is a medium sized melon, flesh a golden yellow and of fine quality.

329—Edward's Perfecto

Out in the commercial melon growing districts of the west they have melon breeding down to a fine point, and are producing varieties of a quality that was hardly thought possible a few years ago.

One of the new ones which proves to be unusually good is the 329—Edward's Perfecto. It is the usual Rocky Ford size. You know they grow a melon to fit a standard sized shipping crate, rather than build a crate to fit the melon. It has very thick meat and a small seed cavity. In fact, you will be surprised at the weight of the melon when you pick it up.

It is heavily netted, which is very important in a shipping melon, acting as a cushion, and also prevents evaporation or wilting. The flesh is a salmon color, and of splendid quality. I don't know of anything that tastes any better than one of these little melons that has been grown on alfalfa or clover sod. We can fix you out on large or small quantities of seed.

332—Field's Daisy Muskmelon

This new variety originated with Mr. Alfred Apfel, a market gardener, in the northern part of Iowa, and combines more good points than any other melon I have ever grown, and I have had an extended experience with melons, both as market gardener and seedsman. It looks somewhat like Emerald Gem, but is larger, more uniform in size and shape, not so deeply creased, thicker meat, especially at the blossom end, and much more saleable melon in every way. But above all other good points is its quality. I never tasted as good a melon in my life. It has the same rich orange-colored flesh as Osage, Emerald Gem, Perfection and Burrell's Gem, but is far superior to any of them. It fairly melts in your mouth, and is good clear to the rind. In size they will average about six or seven inches in diameter, and weigh about three pounds each. And they run absolutely uniform in size and appearance, too. A pile of fifty of them won't vary an inch in size. Is extremely early, which is exceptional for so large a melon.

Honey Dew Casabas

These melons have a flavor all their own. Most people like them better than any other cantaloupe. They are

This melon ships fairly well, but is especially fine for home use and local markets. Out in Colorado, where it originated, it is becoming more popular every year. For two or three years past the demand out there has been so great that it has been almost impossible to get seed. We had to drop it out of the catalog on that account. It is a large melon, thick flesh of a deep salmon color, and of a quality that is not surpassed by any. It yields

Postpaid Prices on Muskmelons

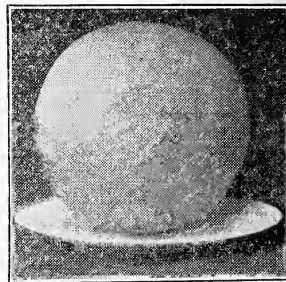
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	lb
326—Banana. Long, yellow, fair quality	5	15	45	1.50
327—Burrell's Gem. Extra fine, pink meat	Use	Edwards	Perfecto	
328—California Cream Cantaloupe—Large, old fashioned yellow variety.	5	15	45	1.50
329—Edward's Perfecto. A new salmon fleshed Rocky Ford.	5	15	45	1.50
330—Emerald Gem. Medium size, salmon-fleshed, fine quality.	Use	Field's	Daisy	
331—Extra Early Hackensack.	5	15	45	1.50
332—Field's Daisy. Yellow flesh, high quality	10	20	50	1.75
334—Greeley Wonder. Early, large high quality	10	20	60	2.00
335—Green Meated Nutmeg. Medium size, early	5	15	45	1.50
336—Hackensack. Large, round, green flesh	Use	Greeley	Wonder	
337—Honey Dew. Green flesh.	5	25	75	
338—Honey Dew. Golden flesh.	5	25	75	
339—Abbott's Pearl. Yellow all over and all through.	10	20	50	
340—Knights Early. Earliest of the Rocky Ford type.	Use	Greeley	Wonder	
341—Osage. Thick yellow flesh.	5	15	45	1.50
342—Perfection. Large, yellow flesh.	10	20	50	1.50
343—Pollock Ten-Five. Best pink meat	5	15	45	1.50
344—Standard Rocky Ford.	5	15	45	1.50
345—Hearts of Gold. Medium size, thick flesh	10	25	75	
346—Honey Ball. An early Casaba adapted to mid-west, extra quality.	10	25	75	

the melons that sell at outrageously high prices in the cities. A dollar each is nothing unusual. They are 6 or 8 inches in diameter, and have a smooth hard white rind. We have both the 338—Golden Fleshed Honey Dew and 337—Green Fleshed Honey Dew.

346—Honey Ball

The 346—Honey Ball is the most popular melon down in Texas where it originated. It is five or six inches through; round, smooth, no ribs, a white skin like all Casabas or Honey Dews; very thick green flesh, and a delicious flavor.

There are many varieties of Casabas. The 346—Honey Ball is one of them. And the 338—Honey Dew another. They are becoming more popular every season. They have a flavor all their own that everyone likes. Not many of these varieties succeed in the middle west, but the 346—Honey Ball is an exception.



Honey Ball

710—Boys' Watermelon Collection

A Whole Melon Patch for 15c

I want every boy in the country to have a watermelon patch of his own. There is nothing that fits a boy so well as a watermelon, and he might just as well grow them himself. I have taken about 25 kinds of watermelons and made a thorough mix of them—the boys can have a sample of all kinds in one patch. A single small packet of seed is not enough for a hungry boy to start with, so I am putting this up in big packages of over an ounce. I guess there must be enough in one of them for 100 hills of melons—50 hills, anyway. Will send them for 15c postpaid.

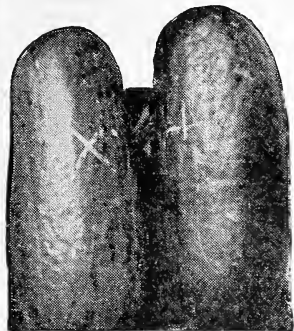
Melons and Potatoes

Try this. It worked with us. Plant an early variety of potatoes, skipping every third row, rows 3½ feet apart. This will make the melon rows 10½ feet apart with two rows of potatoes between. Plant the melon seed later and thin to a plant about every six feet. If you will harvest the potatoes as soon as they are ripe, you can get them out before the melon vines will bother, otherwise they should be left until the melon crop is harvested.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Watermelons

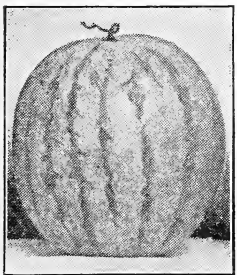
704—Colorado Kleckley Sweet. The finest stock of Kleckley Sweet I ever saw, I run across out in Colorado one year when I was out there inspecting our seed crops. I happen to have a failing for melons and I believe I can spot a patch of good melons quicker than anyone else. They grow an especially fine strain out in this section of Colorado for the tourist trade at the summer resorts. They get such fancy prices that it makes the seed practically prohibitive. However, we found a grower out there who has agreed to grow his



Colorado Kleckley Sweet

crop especially for us, and at a reasonable price. Everyone knows what the Kleckley is, so picture in your mind the finest strain of this variety you ever saw and you will have a good idea of the stock we are offering. This stock produces lots of large melons 40 pounds or more in size. They are a solid green, slightly oblong, rind very thin and brittle, and bright red flesh.

We have a melon grower here at Shenandoah who is particu-



Volga

Varieties

It is mighty hard to make a choice of watermelons. They are all good, and I could be happy with any of them. I suppose there are something like three hundred varieties of the watermelons listed in the catalogs put together, but I have managed to boil it down to about twenty.

Of course, a man always has his Good for either market or home use, personal preference, and for myself I believe that the Kleckley Sweet class are the best of the lot. This includes 705—Kleckley Sweet, 704—Colorado Kleckley Sweet, 703—Halbert Honey, 709—Tom Watson, and 707—Monte Christo. These varieties are all more or less similar, and each variety has its friends who claim it is the best one of the lot. Taken as a class they are the sweetest, biggest, best melons in the whole list. They are all long, dark green, and extra fine quality.

705—Kleckley Sweet is the original strain and is probably the best known. It is too brittle to ship and haul very far to market, but if you have a near-by market and customers who will appreciate good melons you can do well with it. Bright red flesh and white seeds.

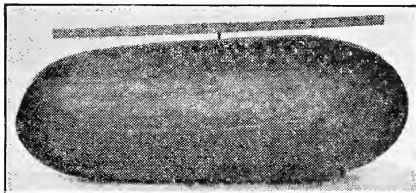
The 703—Halbert Honey is slightly longer, more slender in shape, and is slightly darker green in color. The 707—Monte Christo I find to be practically the same as the original strain. I can see no difference in the two.

706—McIvor's Wonderful Sugar is another main crop melon. It looks like the old Rattlesnake, but is of much better quality. Large and long, medium early. Good for either market or home use.

720—State Fair is the largest melon we grow. It is the one we showed at the Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas state fairs last fall and offered \$50 for a bigger one, but didn't get to spend our money. It is a very large and very solid melon, dark green skin, oblong shape, deep red flesh, and dark seeds. It ships well, eats well, and outsells any melon I ever saw. It is bound to be a great money maker, for it is hardy, yields well, is the largest melon we have ever grown, and is really good to eat.

709—Tom Watson is also a good shipping melon. In fact, it is the leading variety among the big southern growers now. It is the largest melon I have ever grown, except the new 720—State Fair. It is long, but not a slender melon. It is shaped something like the Kleckley, fairly good quality, skin a mottled green, seed with a brown center, and very often a good many entirely white. It has the toughest rind I ever saw, a fairly thin rind, too.

A splendid melon that has both size and quality, is the 721—Giant Kleckley. This is a true Kleckley Sweet except that it is larger and a little broader. Has the same Kleckley quality, and will sell as a Kleckley anywhere, but is larger, heavier and thicker through. I have never seen one with a gooseneck or a hollow, or a white heart. Has the typical dark green color and white seeds.



Tom Watson

708—Sweetheart is a large, round, very light green melon, that has built up a good reputation for itself in many local markets here in the north.

719—Excell is another big southern shipping melon that has made a great success. It is very large, fair quality, and a good shipper. Long, oblong shape.

If you want a showy melon, the 718—Irish Gray is a good one. Very long, very light gray skin, bright red flesh, and a pretty good quality. It is used largely as a car-lot shipper from Texas, and brings fancy prices.

There are very few yellow fleshed varieties, and good ones among them are still more scarce. To my notion this should not be, for I think that a yellow fleshed melon looks cooler and is really more appetizing than a red fleshed melon. Some of our customers will have nothing else but a yellow flesh, and for these folks we have a variety, the 702—Golden Honey, that is just as good as any red fleshed melon you ever saw.

Postpaid Prices on Melon Seeds

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb	lb
701—Alabama Sweets. Long striped melon, good shipper.....				Use Excell
702—Golden Honey. Best yellow fleshed	5	15	50	1.56
703—Halbert Honey. Long dark green melon of finest quality.....	5	15	40	1.25
704—Colorado Kleckley. Selected strain originated at Rocky Ford.....	10	20	50	1.50
705—Kleckley Sweet. Large, oblong, dark green skin, thin rind, red flesh	5	15	40	1.25
706—McIvor's Wonderful Sugar. Long striped, fine quality good shipper..	5	10	25	.75
707—Monte Christo. Similar to Kleckley.....				Use Kleckley Sweet
708—Sweetheart. Large round, light green, good shipper.....	5	10	25	.75
709—Tom Watson. High quality, good shipper, large.....	5	15	40	1.25
710—Boys' Watermelon Collection. Large packets.....				15
711—Cole's Early. Small, early, round striped melon.....	5	10	25	.75
712—Florida Favorite. Medium-sized, long striped melon.....	5	10	25	.75
713—Fordhook Early. Rather short and blocky, solid red flesh.....	5	10	25	.75
714—Harris Early. Like Cole's Early, but earlier.....				Use Princess
715—Ice Cream or Peerless. Medium early, medium size, for home use..	5	15	40	1.25
716—Phinney's Early. Very early, small fruit, oblong and striped....				Use Princess
717—Princess. Early and very sweet, small seed.....	5	20	50	1.50
718—Irish Gray. Large, long, light gray, good shipper.....	5	15	40	1.25
719—Excell. Large, oblong, good shipper and good quality.....	10	15	40	1.25
720—State Fair. Very large.....	20	35	1.00	
721—Giant Kleckley. Like the Kleckley but larger.....				Short crop
722—Sweet Siberian. Apple seeded and early.....	15	25	75	
723—Volga. The winter melon.....	20	35	1.00	

Early Melons

The early varieties of melons are usually smaller than the standard varieties I have described, but are very valuable for use in the extreme northern states and for first market anywhere. The first among these to ripen will be 711—Cole's Early. It is bright striped in two shades of green like Kolb's Gem and Dixie, but more round in shape. Has bright red flesh and black seeds. Quality, while not of the best, is good for an early melon.

715—Ice Cream or Peerless is probably the best known and the most valuable among these early varieties. It is some later than the two mentioned above, but much larger and better in quality. The skin is solid green in color, the shape mostly round and sometimes oblong. It is a popular variety and is selling heavier every year.

713—Fordhook is another variety somewhat resembling Ice Cream, but smaller and a lighter shade of green. The shape is about the same, flesh red, and both these melons have white seeds.

Following the Ice Cream, the 712—Florida Favorite, a long melon, light striped, with red flesh and white seeds. This is an exceptionally good melon and grows to a good size.

Of course the 717—Princess is also an early melon, and is far ahead of any of the others and is early and good quality. They are the daintiest little melon you ever saw, and sell just as well with us as they did when we first introduced them. They are very sweet, flesh red, and are ideal to serve in halves.

A distinct novelty in the melon line is the 723—Volga or Winter Watermelon. We got it from Colorado where it had been introduced by the Russians who came to work in the beet fields. It will absolutely keep until Christmas or later with ordinary care. Besides all that, they are of delicious quality, fairly early, always uniformly good, and good seller any time.

It has the thinnest skin I ever saw on a melon, often only 1/4 inch. Melon all the way through. Perfectly round in shape, very sweet, small seeds, prolific.

722—Sweet Siberian, another "apple seeded melon, delicious, early and unique.

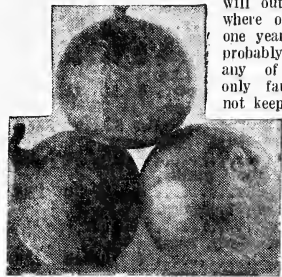


This shows Mrs. Field with the prize State Fair melon of 1923, 93 pounds. The 1924 melon of the same variety weighed 101 1/2 pounds. It is the biggest of all melons.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Varieties of Onions

304—Prizetaker. The best known and most popular variety among the yellow onions. It is called Spanish King, and is the same big onion seen in the round-cornered crates in the fruit stores in the winter time. It is very large, mild and tender, and will outsell any other onion where once known. Take it one year with another, it is probably the best yielder of any of the varieties. Its only fault is that it does not keep well for spring sale.



Prizetaker

309—Red Wethersfield. The best known of all the red onions, and probably the most widely grown of any. It originated in Connecticut, but has been adopted by the west as its own particular variety. It is the standard big, red, flat onion, of good quality, good keeper, and favorably known in all markets.

If you want a yellow onion that will keep solid all winter and sell at any time, I would advise **308—Ohio Yellow Globe** and the **314—Yellow Globe Danvers**. These are very similar varieties, both globe shape, hard, uniform size, good quality and good keepers.

308—Ohio Yellow Globe is a special strain used by onion growers in Ohio and Indiana, while the **314—Yellow Globe Danvers** is the strain used more in the west.

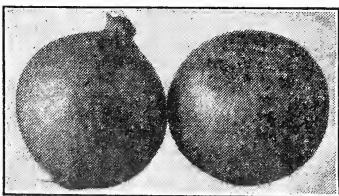
312—Southport White Globe is the most popular variety in white onions. This is the largest successful pure white onion. Perfect globe shape, very solid, keeps well, and in many city markets brings a much larger price than any other colors. It is a poor seeder and the seed is always high priced. It is rather late and takes a long growing season to mature perfectly. If you want an earlier white onion, you should use the



Large Red Globe

311—White Portugal or Silver-skin. This is early and a good keeper. A still earlier white onion is the **310—Silver King**. A large flat onion of Italian origin. The variety known as **307—New Queen** is more popular. It is smaller, but is still earlier and more sure to make a crop. It is a flat, white, small onion, very early, tender and sweet. It is used for early bunching and for pickles.

For the mountain states and other regions with short season, especially where irrigation is used, you should use an early variety, one that is certain to ripen. For such places I would recommend above all, **306—Mountain Danvers**. It has earliness, size, yield, keeping qualities, and is thoroughly acclimated, for it has been bred for 20 years at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Good soil is one essential and plenty of water another, and I might mention you can't hope for a yield without the right kind of seed.



Yellow Globe Danvers

305—Large Red Globe

In most western markets the best selling onion is the **Red Globe**, and the variety to grow is what is called the

305—Large Red Globe, or as it is called in the east, **Southport Red Globe**. It is of perfect globe-shape, true rich red, large, solid, and heavy yielder. Is a splendid keeper, with ordinary care keeps until spring.

316—Mountain Red Globe

This variety is grown by the same man who has grown the Mountain Danvers for us ever since we introduced it. He is located in Colorado just over the divide, at a very high altitude, where the seasons are short and where an ordinary strain of Southport Red Globe will not mature, and where an onion has to hustle if it matures and makes a good sized bulb.

A red onion is preferred to a yellow one by many, and for this reason the Mountain Danvers did not suit everybody, so if a red is your choice, here is your onion. It is like Southport Red Globe, but is earlier. It has a good globe shape. Is dark red, ripens evenly, has a small neck, is free from scullions, and keeps well and it ships well. It is a good mate for Mountain Danvers, which means that it is a mighty fine onion.

One of the Franklin boys grew this seed, and these boys have done more to improve and develop onion varieties out there in Colorado, where their seasons are short, than anyone else. To them belongs all the glory for the Mountain Danvers, and this new one, the Mountain Red Globe.

We haven't a very large quantity of this seed, so may not be able to supply you with all you want. In fact, we will have to limit you to not more than an ounce. But we can furnish you enough to try it out, anyway, and next season we hope to be able to do better.



Mountain Red Globe

306—Mountain Danvers

The great trouble in growing onions in the high altitudes of the mountain regions of the northwest is to get an onion that will mature properly. One that will ripen up hard and solid without any thick neck or sprouty stuff.

The irrigation country in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana, and the rest of that country, can grow the finest crops of onions on earth, if they can get the right varieties. What they want is an onion of good size, good bright color, a good keeper, and above all, very early. Here is what our grower says about them:

"Our seed will make a good crop in many localities where other seed would make despair and scullions.

"They will ripen practically all at once without any scullions whatever.

"The color will be heavy yellow shading to brown and very bright.

"The necks are thin, and when fully matured, completely closed.

"It will keep with less shrinkage or loss from any cause than any other onion.

"There are no doubles grown from this seed, a great advantage when stored for spring.

"They are the best keepers. At this date, February 5, my last year's crop could be loaded without sorting."

Mushrooms

Mushrooms can be grown with fair to good success by those who will take the pains to do the work right and have patience to overcome a possible failure or two at first. I do not advise the growing of mushrooms commercially with the expectation of making a lot of money off of them, until you have had some experience.

299—Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn is received absolutely fresh at frequent intervals from the manufacturer. This spawn will produce mushrooms of a specific variety, selected with special reference to size, color and prolificness. It absolutely eliminates all danger of raising poisonous mushrooms.

Each brick weighs from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and will spawn 10 square feet of beds. Sold by the brick.

Postpaid Prices on Onion Seed

	Pkt. Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
301—Australian Brown.....Use Mountain Danvers			
303—Globe Red Wethersfield.....Use Large Red Globe			
304—Giant Prizetaker	5	25	65
305—Large Red Globe	5	25	65
306—Mountain Danvers	10	35	1.00
307—New Queen	5	35	1.00
308—Ohio Yellow Globe	5	25	65
309—Red Wethersfield	5	25	65
310—Silver King	5	35	1.00
311—Silverskin or White Portugal ...	5	25	75
312—Southport White Globe	5	30	75
313—Yellow Danvers Flat.....Use Yellow Globe Danvers			
314—Yellow Globe Danvers	5	25	65
315—Yellow Strasburg.....Use Prizetaker			
316—Mountain Red Globe	15	50	

Postpaid Prices on Onion Sets

(Either Yellow 317, or White 318)

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 65c

Postpaid Quantity Prices	Gallon	Peck
Zone 2.....	.84	\$1.48
Zone 3.....	.89	1.57
Zone 4.....	.98	1.74
Zone 5.....	1.07	1.91
Zone 6.....	1.16	2.08

319—Ebenezer and 320—Mountain Danvers Sets

Produces early large onions and does not go to seed.

Pound, 30c; 3 lbs., 80c.

Zone 2.....	.94	\$1.68
Zone 3.....	.99	1.77
Zone 4.....	1.08	1.94
Zone 5.....	1.17	2.11
Zone 6.....	1.26	2.28

Postpaid Prices on Mushrooms

299—MushroomsStandard brick, 40c; 3 bricks, \$1.00
By express or freight, 10 bricks, \$3.00.

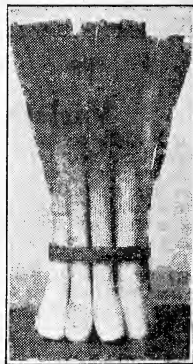
Onion Sets

There is probably more money in early bunch onions than in any crop the gardener grows. All you have to do is to set the sets very early in good, rich ground, and they are sure to make a crop.

Always sell, too. They take very little room, and I have often taken off a dollar's worth to every rod of row. Buy some sets and try it. Figure on about a gallon of sets to the square rod of ground. Bottom sets are the kind to use. Onion sets are 32 pounds per bushel, so one pound is the same as a quart.

I do not use or sell top sets, as I consider bottom sets better. These are simply little wee onions grown from the black seed, planted late and thick. They are about as big as the end of your finger, and when set out in the spring they come up quick and make nice green onions for bunching, or, if let stand, will bottom down and make big onions like ones from seed, but lots earlier. I can furnish them in yellow or white. Yellow are generally best, as they are not so liable to run to seed. Multiplier sets are pretty good, but hard to get.

In practically all cases, red sets are grown from Red Wethersfield seed, yellow sets from Strasburg or Yellow Danvers Flat seed, and white sets from Silverskin seed.



Bunch Onions

319—Early Ebenezer Sets

It is very seldom that a plant will go to seed. They produce large sweet onions away earlier than you can grow them from seed. This makes it a valuable variety. We can furnish sets only, and do not have the seed. It is a yellow shading to brown, a rounding flat shape, a big onion, and good quality. If you want a real early onion, this is it.

320—Mountain Danvers Sets

We have had lots of call for **320—Mountain Danvers Sets**, so if you want to grow an early crop of them, we can furnish you the sets this year.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Peas

Late or Main Crop

Postpaid Prices on Peas

Smooth Early—	Pkt.	1/4 lb	lb
146—Alaska. Best extreme early.	5	15	45
147—Fillbasket. Long fat pod, follows Alaska and Improved Extra Early.	5	15	45
148—Improved Extra Early. Good yielder, well filled pods.	5	15	40
149—American Wonder. Very dwarf, high quality, early.	5	15	45
150—Gradus. High quality, medium tall, large pod.	5	10	35
151—Laxtonian. Very large, well filled pods, highest quality, fine dwarf.	5	15	45
152—Little Marvel. High quality, good cropper, dwarf.	5	15	45
153—Nott's Excelsior. Similar to American Wonder.	Use American Wonder		
154—Premium Gem. (Little Gem) Dwarf, medium size, prolific.	5	10	35
155—Thomas Laxton. Like Gradus.	Use Gradus		
156—Advancer. Dwarf, medium size pod.	Use Dwarf Champion		
157—Bliss Everbearing. Dwarf, strong grower, main crop.	5	15	45
158—Champion of England. Very late, should be staked.	Use Dwarf Champion		
159—Dwarf Champion. Good quality, prolific dwarf.	5	15	50
160—Dwarf Gray Sugar. To be used like snap beans.	5	15	45
161—English Early. Dwarf, vigorous grower, large pods, high quality.	5	15	50
162—English Second Early. Very dwarf, large pods.	5	15	50
163—English Main Crop. High quality, large of pods.	5	15	50
164—Marrowfat. Late, tall, smooth seed.	Use Fillbasket		
165—Stratagem. Large pods, high quality, late.	5	10	35
166—Telephone. Very large pods, should be staked.	Use Alderman		
167—Alderman. Like Telephone, but better.	5	15	45
168—Field's Tom Thumb. Early, good yield.	10	20	

Postpaid Prices on Turnip Seed

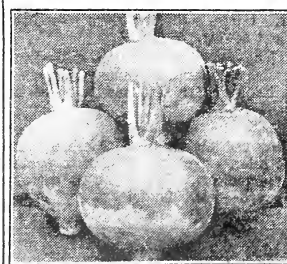
	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb	lb
801—Amher Globe.	5	10	25	.75
803—Extra Early Milan.	5	20	50	1.45
804—Early White Milan.	5	20	50	1.45
805—Early Snowball.	5	10	25	.75
806—Purple Top Strap Leaf.	5	15	35	.90
807—Purple Top Globe.	5	15	35	.90
808—Rutabaga, American Purple Top.	5	15	35	.90
810—White Globe.	5	10	25	.75

Turnips

Early turnips should be sown, or better yet, drilled very early. You can't get them too early. They should be thinned out, however, to at least six inches apart in the row. Most people let turnips stand too thick. That makes them small and tough and bitter.

Late turnips can be sown in July and August and will keep growing until the ground freezes. Use from one to three pounds of seed per acre.

For early use the best variety of turnip is the 803—



Purple Top Globe

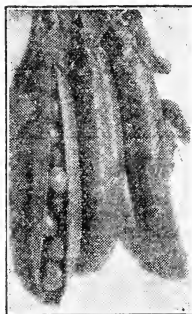
Early Milan. It is tender and very early. Looks like the old Purple Top Strap Leaf but smaller and earlier. There is also a pure white strain of the same turnip the 804—Early White Milan. No difference except color. The 805—Snowball is fine for either early or late.

For main crop especially for fall sowing, the main standby is the old-fashioned 806—Purple Top Strap Leaf. Large, sweet and fine grain. The 807—Purple Top Globe is practically the same turnip, but slightly deeper shade and a little heavier. On account of its shape, it yields better than the old flat type.

810—White Globe is much like Purple Top Globe, except that it is white and somewhat later.

808—Rutabaga Turnip is a different growing turnip entirely. It has smooth leaves like a cabbage, grows slower than an ordinary turnip, and much larger. The best variety has a purple top with a yellow flesh. This is the variety we use. They are not much of a success here in Iowa, but in the northern states they are quite valuable.

159—Dwarf Champion, in the main crop peas, is the best one to my notion. This is a dwarf or bush form of the old fashioned Champion of England. It grows about 18 inches high, stiff stalked and close-jointed, literally loaded down with big, fat pods, which always come in pairs. Peas large, thin-skinned, and of most delicious flavor. 157—Everbearing is also quite similar, and is supposed to stay in bearing all summer. 167—Alderman is a pea that is best described as an improvement on Telephone. Very similar, but better every way.



English Main Crop

dwarf vine and this is the principal difference between it and the Alderman.

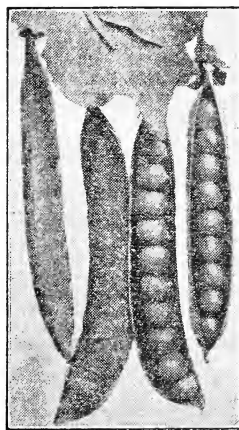
167—Alderman will yield heavier but requires more care, in that they must have sticks or trellis of some kind for the vines to run on. You will be well repaid for this work, however, as the quality, yield, and size of pod cannot be beaten.

158—Champion of England and 164—Marrowfat are also tall sorts but the quality is not equal to those mentioned above. These varieties have been on the market for many years and have a great many friends, but I cannot say that I am partial to them. Champion of England grows a rank vine with medium sized pods. Marrowfat is a smooth seeded variety and can be planted early but requires a long season to mature, and produces medium sized pods of rather poor quality. Both these varieties are living on the reputation they made for themselves years ago when peas of really high quality were scarce.

The so-called sugar pea is the 160—Dwarf Gray Sugar. This has pods about the same size as other peas, but they have no tough lining and can be broken up and cooked, pods, peas, and all, like string beans. They bear enormously.

The English are great people for peas, and have originated some fine varieties. I think they are far ahead of us in this respect. Some of their large podded varieties simply can't be beat. I have imported and tried out a number of them and have selected three that will cover the season from early to late. I call them simply 161—English Early, 162—English Second Early, and 163—English Main Crop. They are all big, fat, heavy podded dwarf peas, very fine in quality, and under favorable conditions are great yielders. They have the short jointed, heavy stalk, and the broad leaves, typical to most of the English varieties. I would suggest that you buy all three so that you will have a continuous supply throughout the season. In this case I will make you a special price, 35c for 1/4 pound of each, and \$1.25 for one pound each.

168—Field's Tom Thumb. The little dwarf bushes are simply loaded with fat pods stuffed full of peas. You can have peas just as early as you want them. New potatoes and creamed peas. You know how they taste. It is a new variety that is certainly worth a trial. In some respects it is so much like old Tom Thumb that to avoid confusion we thought of giving it that name, but the seed is white and pale green, instead of blue, and it so far outclasses Tom Thumb that we couldn't do it. So we added the name of Field as a guarantee of its excellence and superiority and let it go at that. The peas are smooth and can be planted as early as you want to, the earlier the better. You can't get them in too early. The vines are dwarf so plant them closer together than you do other varieties, and they will outyield anything else.



Dwarf Champion

148—Improved Extra Early is very similar, but is three or four days later and generally a little taller. This is the brag early to which many seedsmen give first place, usually under some high sounding name of his own. Pods are slightly larger than pods of Alaska and vines remain in bearing a little longer. Otherwise the two varieties are very similar, and, both having smooth seed, they can be planted at the same time, very early, and the one will follow the other.

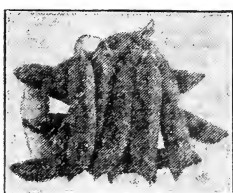
For a larger, slightly later, smooth pea, to be planted at the same time as these two and follow them in the market, I would advise 147—Fillbasket. It comes in immediately after the Extra Early, or say a week later than Alaska, but is considerably larger than either one; both pod and vine; and with me it yields far more than any other early pea, or in fact any pea, early or late, that I have seen. Like all the smooth peas it is sure to come up and will not rot in the ground like the wrinkled ones.

149—American Wonder will give satisfaction as a first early among the wrinkled sorts. It is very high quality and yields well for so dwarf a vine.

Next comes 154—Premium Gem, or Little Gem, still larger. Both these varieties are fine and have had a wonderful run during the past years, but Little Marvel is so much better in both yield and quality that it is only a question of time until they will be on the shelf and almost forgotten. Still they have many friends and we are not ready to drop them. All the above early, wrinkled varieties have rather small to medium sized pods, but are well filled. If you prefer a large pod in an early dwarf pea grow 151—Laxtonian.

150—Gradus is of high quality and grows a tall slender vine which is sensitive to dry weather and heat. For this reason the yield is not certain, but you can't say anything against the quality. It is interesting to note the number of names you can buy them under. There is an early and late strain of each, and they are practically the same thing, can be bought as Early Morn, Prosperity, Marchioness, World's Record, Early Giant, Extra Long Pod, Snowpod, and no doubt many others.

152—Little Marvel is among the newer varieties, and there is nothing that has gained in popularity so fast. It is an early dwarf, wrinkled pea that will largely take the place of Nott's Excelsior, Premium Gem, and varieties of that class. Its strong points are yield and quality. The vines are simply loaded. The pods are not large, being medium size, but are stuffed full of peas.



Little Marvel

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Radishes

It is really hard to say which is the best variety of radishes. The different markets have different ideas about this and if you expect to plant heavily of radishes for market, you should first find out what sort of a radish sells best in your particular market.

Probably the earliest class of radishes are the little round ones. This includes the 441—Early Bird, 439—Early Round Dark Red, 444—Scarlet Turnip White Tip, and 440—Early Scarlet Globe. These are all very early, very tender and very sweet, almost round, and bright red, with often more or less of a white tip. 441—Early Bird and 440—Early Scarlet Globe are practically the same radish, solid, bright scarlet in color, and more of a perfect globe in shape. In most markets it is the best seller.

444—Scarlet Turnip and Scarlet Turnip White Tip are more flattened or turnip shaped, one being scarlet and the other red with white tip.

442—French Breakfast is the well-known white-tipped, half long, early radish, very tender, but gets pithy quickly.

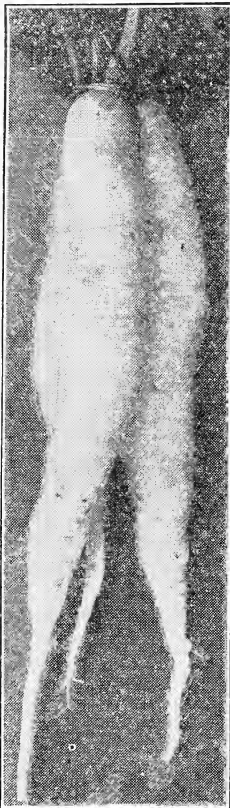
For a forcer, use 436—Non Plus Ultra, a beautiful little round bright radish with small tops and just the thing to plant in your hot bed for the first real early radishes. Just as good for outdoor planting.

Among the round white varieties the only one of importance is the 443—Round White. It is about as early as the round red varieties. Really there is not enough difference in earliness to speak of. In quality, also, there is very little difference, if any. It is more a matter of whether you prefer a red or white radish.

437—Crimson Giant is an early red radish, looking much like the old 440—Early Scarlet Globe, but more perfect in shape and color and much larger. It comes in nearly as early as the first early, but keeps on growing and remains tender, solid, and sweet until it gets as large as a turnip or larger. I have sold from them sometimes nearly a month from one sowing.

The most popular long red radish is the 451—Long Scarlet. It is long, slender, dark red, and very tender. For a long radish it has very few tops and is called by some Long Scarlet Short Top.

448—Icicle is probably the most tender and sweetest of all the long radishes, and the earliest. The one thing against it is the white color. Most people seem to prefer, for some reason, the red radishes. But if you do not object to the color, the 448—Icicle is the one you should grow. It is very early. Another long, white radish is the 449—Lady Finger. As compared with the Icicle it is larger, later, and will stand longer without getting pithy. The 452—Strasbourg is a very large, white radish, very late, and egg shape; never gets pithy. Often grows to weigh seven or eight lbs.; can be cooked like a turnip. It will stand all summer.

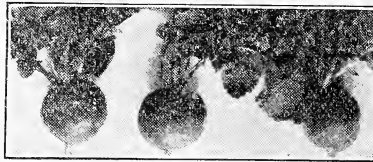


Icicle



Scarlet Turnip White Tip

For the home garden many people prefer a mixture of radishes, so I have for years made what we call the 453—All Season's Mixture, which is a mixture of all the dif-



Early Round Dark Red

ferent kinds of radishes, mostly early ones. I have sold this mixture ever since I started in the seed business, and it has always given great satisfaction. If you like a variety, here it is.

For winter radishes the ones you can sow in the fall at turnip sowing time and have for fall and winter use, the best kind is the 454—Chinese Rose Winter. This is a good sized radish when ready to pull, being six or seven inches long and about two inches in diameter. It has more or less of a stump root instead of being pointed. It is pink, and makes a nice appearing radish.

455—Mikado or Chinese White Winter is another good one, white instead of pink. They grow to a large size without getting pithy, and can be kept through winter.

231-Spinach, King of Denmark

One objection to most varieties of spinach is that they go to seed and become unfit for use so soon, and grow so small a bunch of leaves. This new variety overcomes that. Plant very early in the spring. Or it can be planted in August and after freezing weather mulched like you do strawberries, and will come very early in the spring. Pkt. 10c; ounce 15c.

Postpaid Prices on Radish Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	lb
436—Non Plus Ultra. Very early forcing. Round bright red, small tops.....	5	15	40	1.00
437—Crimson Giant. Grows large and remains tender and sweet.....	10	15	40	1.25
438—Crimson Marble. Slightly flattened, globe shaped, uniform.....	Use	Crimson	Giant	
439—Early Round Dark Red. Early, mild and sweet.....	10	15	40	1.25
440—Early Scarlet Globe. Bright red, comes quick.....	5	15	40	1.00
441—Early Bird. Similar to above.....	5	15	40	1.00
442—French Breakfast. Very early, gets pithy quick.....	5	15	40	1.00
443—Round White. Best round white.....	5	10	30	.90
444—Scarlet Turnip White Tip. A very pretty early round radish.....	5	15	40	1.00
445—Sparkler. Special strain of above.....	Use	Scarlet	Turnip White Tip	
447—French Forcing or Paris Beauty. Half long, bright scarlet, very early.....	Use	Early Round Dark Red		
448—Icicle. Early, crisp, sweet, medium long, white.....	10	15	40	1.25
449—Lady Finger. Long white. Main crop.....	5	15	40	1.00
450—Long Brightest Scarlet. Intense bright scarlet.....	Use	Long Scarlet		
451—Long Scarlet. Large, medium late, good variety.....	5	15	40	1.00
452—Strasbourg. Large, half long, white, good summer radish.....	5	15	40	1.00
453—All Seasons. All of the above and more in mixture.....	5	10	30	.90
454—Chinese Rose Winter. Standard for winter use.....	5	15	40	1.00
455—Chinese White Winter or Mikado. Very large, similar to above.....	5	10	30	.90
456—Nerima. Large, long white, Japanese winter variety.....	10	25		

Odds and Ends

Vegetables

	Pkt.	Oz.
211—Chicory. Large rooted. A good substitute for coffee.....	5	25
210—Citron. Red Seeded. Small, striped preserving melon.....	5	15
209—Citron. Green Seeded. Much the same as other in size and shape, but green.....	Use	Red Seeded
218—Endive. Broad leaved Batavian.....	5	20
213—Garden Lemon or Vine Peach. For preserves, prepare same as Citron.....	5	30
298—Garlic. Tastes like onion only more so. Per bulb, 5c; pound, 40c.....	5	50
214—Ground Cherry. Yellow.....	5	35
225—Kohl Rabi. White Vienna. Looks like a cross between cabbage and turnips and is better eating than either one. Grow like cabbage.....	5	20
215—Leek. Large Flag. Used for soup.....	5	20
226—Okra. Mixed. Very popular in the south. Gather pods when young and tender.....	5	15
227—Parsley. Moss Curled. Used for garnishing and seasoning.....	5	20
228—Rhubarb or Pieplant.....	5	15
262—Sunflower, Mammoth Russian. Grown for chicken feed. Pint equals about ½ pound.....	14	lb 10c, lb 30c
300—Tobacco Dust. Per lb 25c; 3 lbs 50c postpaid; 12 lbs. express, not prepaid, \$1.00.....	5	40
232—Tobacco, White Burley. Fine, all purpose variety.....	5	40
206—Brussels Sprouts. Diminutive cabbage heads form along the main stalk.....	5	25
207—Collards. Cabbage leaves without heads. Popular in the south.....	5	15
216—Kale. Dwarf. Belongs to cabbage family. Fine for greens.....	5	25
217—Kale. Tall. Same as above, but 2 to 3 feet high.....	5	25
219—Mustard, Black. Very early. Goes to seed soon.....	5	15
221—Mustard, Chinese Curled. Leaves curled and crumpled.....	5	15
223—Mustard, Ostrich Plume. Well named.....	5	15
224—Mustard, White. Grown for seed.....	5	15
229—Spinach, Bloomsdale Savoy. Very early. ¼ lb 25c.....	5	10
230—Spinach, Giant Thick Leaf. Later than the above and stands longer without going to seed. ¼ lb, 25c.....	5	10
231—Spinach, King of Denmark. Early, stands a long time without going to seed.....	10	15
263—Swiss Chard, Lucullus. Large, fleshy crumpled leaf. Fine for greens during summer. ¼ lb 50c.....	5	15
208—Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island, Oyster Plant.....	5	20 65

Herbs

A bed of three or four herbs, or more, is mighty nice to have. They can be used in so many foods in place of high priced flavoring extracts. Their fragrance is pleasing and will be appreciated as much as the beauty in flowers.

	Pkt.	Oz.
299—Mushroom Spawn. Per brick, 40c; 3 for \$1.00 postpaid.....	3	
235—Anise. Annual. Used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. Seeds have an agreeable aromatic taste. Use dry seed.....	5	
239—Balm. Perennial. Leaves used for making Balm Wine. A pleasant beverage and tea used in fevers. Use dry leaves and seed.....	5	
245—Sweet Basil. Annual. Leaves used for flavoring soups, stews, etc.; also for garnishing. Use dry leaves and seed.....	5	
236—Borage. Annual. Leaves used for salad. Bees gather nectar from flowers which are very aromatic. Flower spikes used in cool drinks.....	5	
240—Caraway. Biennial. Seed used for flavoring breads, pastry, meats, etc. Also used in confectionary and medicines. Use seed.....	5	
241—Coriander. Annual. Seed aromatic and used for flavoring and in the manufacture of liquor and confectionary. Leaves used for garnishing.....	5	
233—Dill. Annual. Seeds used for flavoring dill pickles. Also in soups and sauces.....	10	20
237—Hoarhound. Perennial. Leaves used for flavoring and the manufacture of cough remedies. Use dried leaves.....	5	
242—Lavender. Perennial. An aromatic medical herb grown chiefly for its flowers which are used in making perfume. Dried leaves put up in paper bags used to perfume linen and keep out moths.....	5	
238—Sweet Marjoram. Annual. Dried leaves and shoots used for flavoring.....	5	
243—Rosemary. Perennial. Leaves used for seasoning. The oil from the flower in perfume.....	5	
244—Summer Savory. Annual. Plant aromatic. Leaves, young shoots used for flavoring, especially with boiled string beans.....	5	
234—Sage, Mammoth Broadleaf. Perennial. Use dried leaves for seasoning meats and so on, and for medicinal purposes.....	10	35
246—Thyme. Perennial. Young leaves and shoots used for soups, dressings and so on, either green or dry. Thyme tea, cure for nervous headaches.....	5	
247—Wormwood. Perennial. A medicinal herb. Beneficial for poultry and should be planted in every poultry yard.....	5	

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Squashes

736—Banana Squash. This is not a new variety, but is very scarce, although it used to be quite generally grown a generation ago. It is probably the finest in quality of



Summer Bush Crookneck

all squashes, large in size, a great yielder, a good keeper; and, in fact, is just about right in every way, but unfortunately it makes but very little seed, and for that reason the seedsmen seem to have dropped it, and it is practically unknown to the present generation. I finally got a little start of the seed, and by planting a large acreage I got enough to offer it for sale last year, and I think I will have enough to supply all of you this year. The seed is bound to be high priced, however, as it doesn't make one-tenth the seed that other kinds do.

It grows to large size, generally over 2 feet long, and sometimes over 3 feet. It keeps equal to a Hubbard, is better quality, more prolific, and earlier. It has a tough shell, but not hard like the Hubbard.

752—Table Queen is the finest little individual squash you ever saw, about as large as a quart cup. Cut in halves and boil twenty minutes, and it is done. Also fine for baking. Quality is a rich butter flavor. Cooks dry and mealy. It is blue black in color, cone shape, keeps like a Hubbard, and makes a better pumpkin pie than a pumpkin. We found it about Des Moines where the gardeners had grown it for several years. It is well known and well liked by the people up there, who are certainly good judges.

745—Genuine Hubbard, without a doubt is the king of all varieties. This is the big, warty, hard shelled dark green winter squash. It is big, prolific and fine quality. Will keep all winter and gets better all the time. For nearly a century it has been the standard of quality with which all others have been compared. The new extra warty strain is claimed to be a slight improvement over the old type, but doubt if there is any real difference except a little in looks. Good, pure seed of this variety is always scarce, but I have provided for a big lot of seed and am well fixed. If you want to plant a big field of them, write for special prices.

There is also a smaller, yellow-colored squash called **744—Golden Hubbard**, which somewhat resembles the Hubbard in shape and quality. Hard shelled the same way, but is much smaller and is orange-yellow in color. If you prefer a soft shelled squash you should plant the **738—Orange Marrow**, or as it is called, the **Boston Marrow**. It is the same shape and size as the Hubbard but is soft shelled and is not so good a keeper. It is not so good a quality as the Hubbard but is much earlier and more prolific. It is valuable for early fall sales, besides many people prefer it because it can be cut with a knife.

Then there is a small winter squash called the **740—Delicious**, which I believe is fully as good quality as the Hubbard. Some claim it is even better. It is about the same color as Hubbard but different shape, being broad at one end and pointed at the other end. It is good for early fall and winter, and while not very large, it makes up for this in high quality.

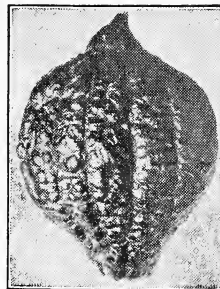
750—Sibley or Pike's Peak is a good deal the same type of a squash as the Delicious. It is a small light gray squash of most excellent quality, and while not hard-shelled, it keeps well for winter.

There is also a little odd-looking winter squash called the **743—Fordhook**, which is about the size and

shape of a big cucumber, bears enormously, comes on the market early in the fall, and will keep all winter.

Select a very young summer squash and cut it in small pieces, removing seed and stringy portion. If squash is not young and fresh it should be peeled. Fry half an onion in one tablespoon of butter. When beginning to brown add squash and season with salt and pepper. Cook ten minutes, add one-quarter cup hot water and continue cooking until squash is tender.

The old fashioned **739—Cushaw or Crookneck**, I really don't know whether to call it a squash or a pumpkin, but I will class it with the squashes. Among the summer squashes or real early varieties the **751—Summer Bush Crookneck** is as popular as any. It is shaped like the Cushaw but much smaller. The color is a deep yellow and covered with warts or small bumps. Then there is the flat scalloped edged squashes known as **741—Early Golden Bush Scallop** and **747—Mammoth White Bush Scallop**. There is no difference in the quality, the color being the principal point of distinction. Some plant these early varieties among the melons as a trap crop. The striped bugs prefer them to the melons. When they are feasting nicely, spray with Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead. Don't spray the melons or you may injure them.



Genuine Hubbard

For Squash Bugs

Use tobacco dust. It is sure death to the little striped bugs, and it is some help on the big bugs. There is no real cure for the big squash bugs except to catch them and kill them by hand. When they first come, they are few, and it is not a very hard matter to dispose of them. When the eggs begin to hatch and the new crop of bugs come on, they are too thick to fight with any success. Strong tobacco dust will help some. The squash borers, which work later in the stems of the plants, can generally be driven away by tobacco dust.

Peppers

The largest, sweetest, and best of all the mango or sweet peppers is the **640—Chinese Giant**. I have had them as large as a quart cup, but of course, they don't all grow that big. The only trouble with it is that it is pretty late and doesn't set very full.

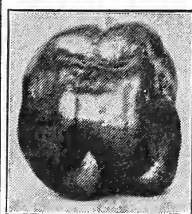
If you want an extra large pepper, that is earlier and also sets full, try the **641—World Beater**. It looks like it might be a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King, and is certainly a mighty fine sweet pepper. I think it is likely to take the place of Chinese Giant entirely, as it is practically as large and is earlier.

The most widely known and widely grown of all the mango peppers is the **645—Ruby King**. It is well known everywhere, and always sells well. It is not so large as the Chinese Giant and is slightly more pointed in shape, but is somewhat earlier and sets more peppers to the bush. There is also a cross between this and Crimson Giant, which is known as **647—Ruby Giant**, and has, to a large extent, the qualities of both parents. It is generally sold in the market as **645—Ruby King**, but is larger and thicker meated.



World Beater

There is also a small light gray squash of most excellent quality, and while not hard-shelled, it keeps well for winter.



Sweet Neapolitan



Chinese Giant

Postpaid Prices on Squash

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
736—Banana. Good keeper. Thick flesh	5	20	60	
737—Blue Hubbard. Large, late	5	15	45	1.35
738—Boston Marrow. Soft-shelled Hubbard	5	15	45	1.35
739—Cushaw or Crookneck. Old-fashioned variety	5	15	45	1.35
740—Delicious. Medium size, high quality	5	15	45	1.35
741—Early Golden Bush Scallop. To be used while green	5	15	45	1.35
742—Italian Vegetable Marrow or Cocozelle. Slice and fry in egg and cracker crumbs. Use while young	5	15		
743—Fordhook. Small; fine for baking	5	15	45	1.35
744—Golden Hubbard. Fine quality not a long keeper	5	15	45	1.35
745—Genuine Hubbard (warted). Large, good keeper	10	20	55	1.65
747—Mammoth White Bush Scallop. Very early	5	15	45	1.35
748—Mammoth or Hundredweight. Very large	5	15	45	1.35
749—Pattyan or Cymelon. White flat, scalloped				Use White Bush Scallop
750—Sibley or Pikes Peak. Medium size	5	20	55	1.65
751—Summer Bush Crookneck.	5	20	55	1.65
752—Table Queen. Little individual size baking squash. Good keeper	5	20	60	

Postpaid Prices on Peppers

Hot Peppers	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
636—Cayenne. Long, hot pepper	5	45		
637—Red Chili. Used extensively in south for chili sauce	5	35		
638—Red Cluster. About one inch long, grows in clusters				Use Red Chili
639—Anaheim Chili. Large hot pepper				Use Cayenne
Mango or Sweet Peppers—				
640—Chinese Giant. Largest mango, late	10	50	1.75	
641—World Beater. A large sweet pepper. If Chinese Giant is too late, grow this	10	50	1.75	
642—Golden Queen. Yellow, medium size	5	35		
643—Large Bullnose. Medium size, early, red mango	5	45	1.00	
644—Spanish Pimento. Genuine variety	5	45		
645—Ruby King. Larger and thicker meated than Bullnose	5	45	1.25	
646—Sweet Neapolitan. Very early, medium size, prolific	5	45		
647—Ruby Giant. In size between Ruby King and Chinese Giant				Use World Beater

There is a medium sized yellow variety known as **642—Golden Queen**. It is not quite as large as Ruby King, otherwise about the same, turning yellow when ripe.

A small mango pepper is the **643—Bullnose**. It is sometimes used for mangos, but is pretty hot for that, and not quite large enough.

Another good, small, sweet pepper is the **646—Neapolitan**, the earliest of all mango peppers.

If you want a genuine hot pepper, the kind to use is the long, red **636—Cayenne**. This is the real red hot kind, grows 3 to 4 inches long, and is very prolific, often one hundred or more to a single bush.

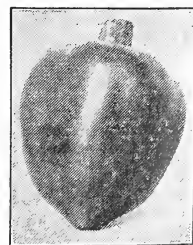
Still smaller and hotter variety is **637—Red Chili**. This is the one used for chili sauce.

Stuffed Green Peppers

Slice the stem end from sweet peppers. Cut away inside seed and pulp, and fill with a mixture made of one cup fine crumbs, one grated onion, one-half cup chopped nuts, one teaspoon salt, and two teaspoons of melted butter. Set in a pan containing a little water and melted butter and bake from twenty minutes to half an hour, basting occasionally.

Pimento Peppers

More and more people each year are learning to use Pimentos, and there is lots of call for the seed. Pimento is simply another name for sweet pepper, and any mild, thick meated sweet pepper will fill the bill. The ones most used are the **644—Spanish Pimento**. They are easily grown just like any other pepper. We can furnish you good seed.

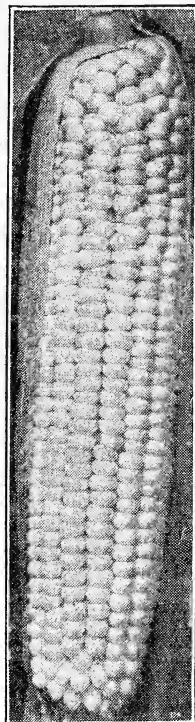


Spanish Pimento

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Sweet Corn

Among the earliest varieties of sweet corn is the 183—**Early Mayflower** and 172—**White Mexican**. They are not as large as the later varieties, but there is not anything from the very first mess you pick to the last that will taste any better. 172—**White Mexican** has made a fine record and is still going strong. It originated in northwest Iowa. Is good size for an early variety; does not show the objectionable deep furrows between the rows; is pure white, and I don't see how it can be beaten for an extra early.



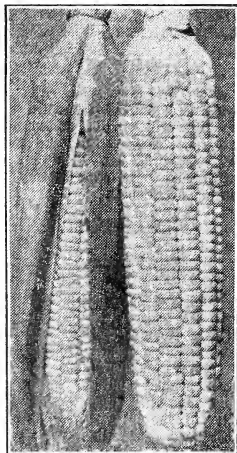
Early Champion

183—**Early Mayflower** is in the same class as **White Mexican**. In fact, if anything, it is earlier and better. It originated way up in the New England states where it would have to be early in order to make good. It is white, grows a good sized ear, usually ten rows or better. Proves to be just a little earlier than any other sort we have. For the past two years in the trials, we have gathered our first mess of roasting ears from the early **Mayflower**. The quality has been good, in fact, better than most early kinds. It seems to contain a larger percent of sugar than is usually found in an early corn. The appearance of the dry grain shows that. I pronounce it one of the best things in early sweet corn that has come out yet. You are safe in planting all you want.

171—**Peep O'Day** is another early variety supposed to belong in the same class as those mentioned above but so very small and often wormy that it is usually disappointing. Next comes the **Cory** class of sweet corn, which has been popular for the early markets for a good many years. 184—**White Cory** or **White Cob Cory** is the most popular among them. It is very early, grows a fair sized ear, and comes at a time when a sweet corn is appreciated and in demand. In the second early varieties, the best known is the 179—**Early Minnesota**, which comes in just after **Cory** and **White Mexican**. A slightly larger and better second early is 180—**Early Champion**, which is probably the best of all the second earlys. Long, sweet ears like the later sorts and is in and gone before **Evergreen** is ready. Next following would be 181—**Early Evergreen**, which is an early selection from the **Stowell's Evergreen**. Slightly smaller and about a week earlier.

For the main crop of big, juicy roasting ears, either for home use or for the canning factory there is nothing equal to 188—**Stowell's Evergreen**, and its improved strain, the 187—**White Evergreen**. Both are very similar, juicy, sweet, solid ears, heavy yielders, staying green and tender for a long time. The 188—**Stowell's Evergreen** is the standard variety for the canning factories everywhere, while the 187—**White Evergreen** is more prized for home use and market garden trade.

An old standard variety noted for its quality is 189—**Country Gentleman**. It was at one time known as **Shoe Peg**, but was improved to such an extent that it deserved a new name. It is a late variety, deep grained, with zig zag rows, ears medium size and exceptional quality.



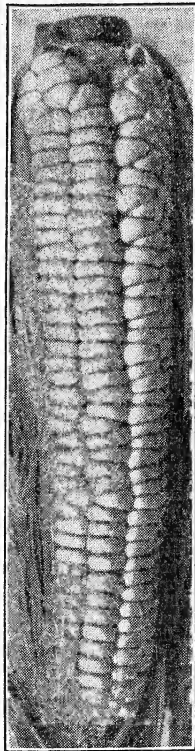
State Fair Stowells

178—Mountain Grown Golden Bantam

178—**Mountain Grown Golden Bantam**. The yellow varieties of sweet corn, for some reason, are becoming more popular each year. The 177—**Golden Bantam** is still leader in this class. It is early, very tender skin, and of the very best quality. But you already know just what the variety is. We have a fine strain that is a little larger and runs ten or twelve rows instead of eight rows. We call it 178—**Mountain Grown Golden Bantam**. It is just as early as the old strain so altogether is better.

Yellow Sweet Corn

Of late the yellow sweet corn seems to be more popular than in the past. It happens there are some fine varieties in this color, and this probably accounts for the popularity. The 177—**Golden Bantam** is the leading variety in this class. I suppose it has received more free advertising than any other sweet corn in America. In fact, I doubt whether there is a vegetable catalogued that has had the favorable mention that 177—**Golden Bantam** has. There is no doubt but what it deserves most of it. Its high quality and earliness combined gives it a strong advantage over other varieties. It is a rich, creamy yellow when ready to use, very tender and sweet, and of the very highest quality.



Mt. Grown Golden Bantam

In a yellow corn to follow **Golden Bantam**, I would suggest 176—**De Lue's Golden Giant**. It has a larger ear but same color and quality. This variety originated in the east and sold at a higher price than any other variety ever introduced. The ears are of medium length, rather thick through, very tender and sweet. If you like a yellow corn, and most folks do, you will be more than pleased with this variety.

175—Alaska Indian Corn

This is not the colored, flinty Indian corn, but more like 173—**Adams Extra Early**, except that it is much earlier and very hardy. Al. Billups, a customer of ours up in North Dakota, has been growing it for years. It is not a sweet corn but tastes good anyway, and can be planted much earlier than the sweet or sugar corn.

State Fair Stowells

For seven years in succession Mr. Otcheck of Poweshiek county, Iowa, has taken first premium on his 190—**State Fair Stowells** at the Iowa State Fair. This is a record that probably has never been equalled in the history of this variety, either in this state or any other state. We bought his crop, what he had, and there is nothing in the catalog that we are prouder of than this strain of **Stowell's Evergreen**. Most of you know what **Stowell's** is, at least those of you who have gardened very much. It is a big main crop variety, the kind to use for main crop roasting ears and for canning. Ears when ready to use are a pearly white, juicy and sweet.

Garden Implements

Write for SPECIAL CIRCULAR OF GARDEN IMPLEMENTS. We have all kinds of garden tools, such as wheelhoes, garden plows, repairs for them, and everything in that line, fully illustrated, and we will be glad to send it to you if you are interested. We meant to put it in the catalog, but were so crowded for room we had to leave it out. Ask for circular on **SPRAYERS**, also. We have all kinds of them.

Henry Field Seed Co.

Postpaid Prices on Sweet Corn

	Pkt.	1/4 lb	lb
171— Peep O'Day . Early but small..Use White Mexican			
172— White Mexican . One of the best real early sweet corns.....	5	15	45
173— Adams' Extra Early . Not a sweet corn; early and hardy.....	5	10	35
175— Alaska Indian . Very early and hardy..	10		25
176— De Lue's Golden Giant . Early or intermediate, of high quality.....	5	15	45
177— Golden Bantam . An excellent early. Yellow at roasting ear stage.....	5	10	35
178— Golden Bantam . Mountain grown. An extra good strain of this popular variety..	5	15	45
179— Early Minnesota . A large early good quality.....	5	10	35
180— Early Champion . Mid-season, large ear, good yielder.....	5	15	40
181— Early Evergreen . High quality, mid-season.....	5	10	35
182— Black Mexican . Medium late, shallow grained, fair quality.....Use Golden Bantam			
183— Early Mayflower . Extremely early, good quality.....	5	15	45
184— White Cory . Standard early variety...	5	10	35
185— White Mexican . (Home Grown). Later and larger than regular strain....Use White Mexican			
186— Zig Zag Evergreen . Good quality, medium size ears.....Use Country Gentleman			
187— White Evergreen . Large deep grained, very juicy and sweet.....	5	15	45
188— Stowell's Evergreen . Rank growing, large ear, late.....	5	15	45
189— Country Gentleman . Small ear, high quality, deep grain.....	5	15	40
190— State Fair Stowells . An exceptionally fine strain of Stowell's Evergreen . See description elsewhere.....	5	20	60

Extra Early Varieties

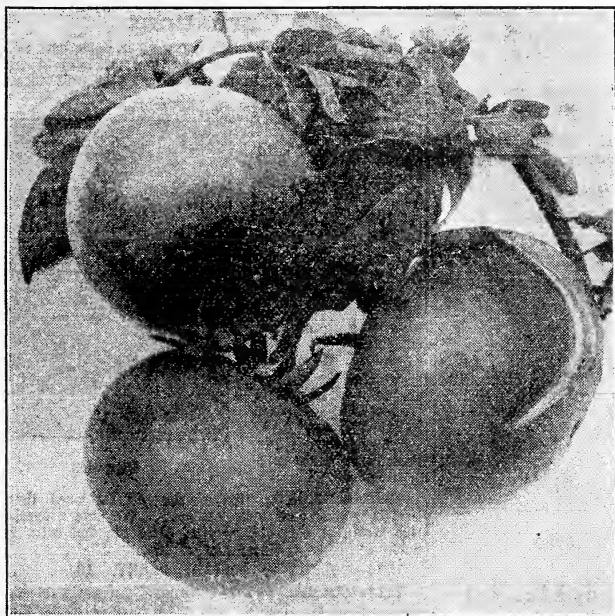
So many people want the earliest varieties. About as often as not they want to beat their neighbors with the first picking of the season. Sometimes it is the dry farmer of the west who has learned that it is the early variety that is most likely to mature before it dries up and blows away. Again, it may be the short seasons where they must have a variety that will mature before early frosts.

It occurred to me that a list of our earliest varieties might come in handy:

Bush Beans. 109—**Fields First Early**, 117—**Stringless Yellow Pod**, 121—**Early Wonder Wax**.
Pole Lima. 140—**Extra aEarly Lima**.
Pole Bean. 133—**Improved Missouri Wonder**.
Bush Lima. 127—**Henderson's Bush Lima**.
Table Beet. 609—**Crosby's Egyptian No. 0116**, 610—**Detroit Dark Red**, No 0117, 607—**Early Wonder**.
Carrot. 626—**Chantenay**, and 629—**Oxheart**.
Cabbage. 527—**Norseman**, and 522—**Extra Early Jersey Wakefield**.
Cucumber. 354—**Early Cluster**, 351—**Chicago Pickle**.
Lettuce. 509—**Black Seeded Simpson**, 506—**May King**.
Watermelon. 717—**Princess**, 714—**Harris Early**, and 715—**Ice Cream**.
Muskmelon. 340—**Knights Early**, and for a large melon of very high quality and still early, 334—**Greeley Wonder**.
Onion. 306—**Mountain Danvers**, 301—**Australian Brown**, and 316—**Mountain Red Globe**.
Peanuts. 259—**Early Northern**.
Sweet Pepper. 646—**Neapolitan**.
Parship. 203—**Hollow Crown**, 204—**Improved Half Long**.
Squash. 751—**Summer Bush Crookneck**, 743—**Fordhook Bush**, 752—**Table Queen**, and all summer squashes.
Sweet Corn. 172—**White Mexican**, 183—**Early Mayflower**, and 177—**Golden Bantam**.
Tomato. 177—**Field's Early June**, 401—**Redhead**, and 404—**Earliana**.
Peas. 146—**Early Alaska**, 148—**Improved Extra Early**, 147—**Fillbasket**, and 152—**Little Marvel**.
Radish. Practically all varieties will mature in a very short season and can be grown anywhere.
Turnip. 803—**Extra Early Milan**, 804—**Early White Milan**, 807—**Purple Top Globe**, and 806—**Purple Top Strap Leaf**.
Odds and Ends. 218—**Endive**, 225—**Kohl Rabi**, 215—**Leek**, 227—**Parley**, 216—**Kale**, 223—**Mustard**, 229—**Spinach**, 263—**Swiss Chard**.

ORDER BY NUMBER

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER



401—The Redhead Tomato

A New Tomato That is Different and Better

I suppose I tried out 1,000 different strains of early tomatoes on our trial grounds. Customers sent in hundreds of them, and I tried out all the crack sorts offered by other seed houses, but none proved better than Early June, except this one, the 401—Redhead.

And unless it was better than Early June, there was no use offering it. I first heard of this tomato two years ago in an odd way. I bought some canned tomatoes from a customer of mine who runs a canner in connection with his market garden. They were so solid, meaty, high colored, and fine flavored, that I immediately wrote to know what kind they were.

Description—This tomato is a deep, blood red, not yellowish nor purple, but just red. It is almost a globe, a little flattened, never rough or wrinkled. The photograph shows this exactly. Does not crack easily, and seems practically resistant to blight. Foliage and vine medium, neither light or heavy. Cuts very solid, almost like Ponderosa. Very early, at least as early as anything on the market, and much bigger and better than any first early. Ripens clear to stem, solid color. - Keeps bearing till late.

Early Varieties of Tomatoes

Of course I don't believe there is any tomato made so good as my 402—Field's Early June and 401—Redhead, but there are lots of other good varieties of tomatoes, each one of which has some particular point of excellence.

Generally speaking, the best first early tomatoes, outside of Early June and Redhead, is the 404—Earliana. It is of good size, fairly smooth, good quality, and ripens an enormous amount of fruit very early. Later in the season the big main crop tomatoes go ahead of it, but for the first three weeks of the season when tomatoes are high priced and taste good, they turn out lots of fruit.

404—Earliana is a scarlet or fire red color. In some markets this is an advantage, while others prefer a purple or pink tomato, or as it is sometimes called, flesh-colored.

While the Earliana is a fine tomato and a great money-maker in most markets, it would lose you money in a market that demanded a purple tomato. In such case, you should plant 403—Pink Early June.

413—Beauty is similar, but larger; is a smooth, solid, fine flavored tomato, almost as large as New Stone, but purple in color. Where markets call for purple or

flesh-colored tomato, this is a fine one to grow. It is good size, fine appearance, medium early.

Another purple early tomato is the 409—Dwarf Champion. This is especially desirable in some places on account of its dwarf stocky bush, which holds the tomatoes up off the ground, and does not run to vine in extra rich soil.

402—Field's Early June Tomato

402—Field's Early June tomato is the result of twenty-nine years of patient experimenting of Rev. W. H. Rust, who lives about thirty miles from here, just across the Missouri line. When he first brought me some of the tomatoes, I thought it was a Stone he had till I cut them open, when it was easy to see I was wrong. When I found he had been selling them since June 14th, and was getting practically double price on account of high quality, I began to get interested. It is earlier than Earliana, as smooth and handsome as Stone, and more prolific than either one.

I am not going to give any long description of the tomato, as that one line tells the whole story. It looks like Earliana, and has much the same kind of a vine, but is a little earlier, is smoother, redder, and much more solid. Very mild sweet flavor, instead of the somewhat sour taste so common in early tomatoes. It bears much heavier than any other early tomato. It looks just like Stone for shape and color, possibly not quite so large. Flesh is solid and seedless as Ponderosa, and you know that's the limit.

Main Crop Varieties Tomatoes

For main crop tomatoes there is nothing to equal the 415—New Stone. This is the best representative of the Livingston type of big, solid, "beety," smooth, red tomatoes. It is the earliest of any of the large tomatoes, always smooth and remarkably free from rot. It is solid-meated, of good flavor, and very prolific. In most localities this is the only one the canning factories will allow grown for them. It holds up its size clear to the end of the season, and after it once gets started bearing will bear heavily and continuously until frost.

416—Matchless is a very similar variety, large, solid, blood-red tomato, suitable for main crop or canning.

If you want an extra large, showy tomato of very high quality however there is nothing equal to the Ponderosa class of tomatoes. This includes Ponderosa, Crimson Cushion, Beefsteak, Majestic, Tenderloin, and several others. Most of these, however, are simply 418—Ponderosa under another name, and for that reason we don't use anything but the regular straight 418—Ponderosa. It is a very large tomato, almost seedless, sometimes a little



New Stone

Postpaid Prices on Tomato Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.
401—Redhead. Very early, large bright red	10	1.00
402—Field's Early June. Good size, smooth solid red, productive.....	10	60
403—Pink Early June. Smooth, medium size, compact bush, good bearer.....	5	35
404—Earliana. Standard, early red.....	5	35
405—June Pink. Early, somewhat rough.....		
Use Field's Early June		
406—Norton. Wilt resistant.....	5	35
407—John Baehr. Early red.....	5	35
408—Bonny Best. Good size, fairly early, red fruit.....	5	35
409—Dwarf Champion. Early pink tree.....	5	35
410—Chalk's Early Jewel. Strong grower, smooth, red.....	5	35
411—Acme. Second early, pink tomato, good shipper.....		
Use Red Head		
412—Golden Beauty. Main crop, yellow variety	5	35
413—Beauty. Main crop, pink, large, good canner	5	35
414—Mississippi Girl. Large, smooth, bright red.	10	60
415—New Stone. Good size, solid, bright red, good canner.....	10	35
416—Matchless. Large, smooth, dark red.....	5	35
417—Livingston's Globe. Medium size.....	5	35
418—Ponderosa. Solid and meaty, very large pink	10	45
419—Yellow Pear. Standard preserving.....	5	50
420—Yellow Ponderosa. Very large.....	10	45

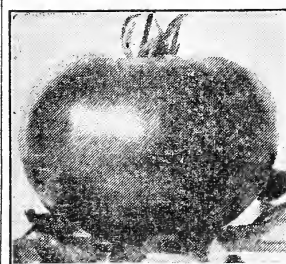
rough, but is certainly the largest of all, and the finest. A great tomato for the south is the 414—Mississippi Girl, which is described fully elsewhere.

Another tomato that is grown largely in the south, especially for shipping, is the 417—Livingston Globe. It is a very fine purple tomato, globe shape, and good in every way.

Of all the small tomatoes for preserving or for sweet pickles, probably the best one is the 419—Yellow Pear. A small, pear-shaped, yellow tomato which seems very hardy and yields enormously. Yellow Plum is very similar but slightly different in shape.

There is also a larger yellow tomato known as 412—Golden Beauty. This is a round, smooth tomato of very much the same size and shape as Beauty, but golden yellow.

Another yellow tomato is 420—Yellow Ponderosa, a very large variety, in fact, as large as the pink Ponderosa that we are familiar with. This is a new introduction and worth a trial.



Mississippi Girl

410—Chalk's Early Jewel is a smooth, bright red, early tomato. A little deeper color than the Earliana, not quite so early, but larger.

The 407—John Baehr is something like Chalk's Early Jewel, being an early or second early red tomato of good quality and yield.

Many are troubled with tomato wilt which cannot be controlled by spraying. The department of Agriculture developed the 406—Norton, which is practically immune from this disease. It is a main crop red like Stone.

414—Mississippi Girl Tomato

One of the best canning tomatoes we have ever found is the 414—Mississippi Girl. It is named in honor of the canning club girls of Mississippi, who made a great success with it and won all sorts of prizes. It is of the New Stone type, big, red, smooth, solid, and sweet. It is especially valuable in the south on account of its apparent ability to stand extreme hot, dry weather, and still holds its size, quality and color.

Paper Bands

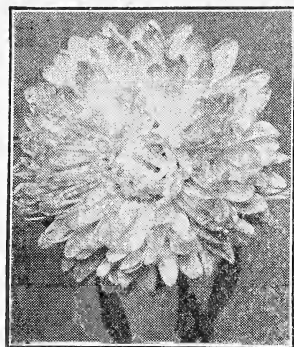
Grow your tomato and pepper plants in paper Bands.
2x3 inches\$1.25 per 250
3x3 inches\$1.50 per 250

All Postpaid

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Asters

Of the flowers grown from seed, few are more satisfactory than asters. They are easily grown in any good soil, in any location, and by anyone. They will grow in open ground or in partial shade. They bloom at a time of the year when other flowers are scarce, and from July till frost they furnish a wealth of bloom. The seed can be planted either in the open ground, hot bed or cold frame, or the plants may be started in a box in the house.



1001—Florists' Mixture of Asters
This is made up from the cream of the list, all

tall-growing, long stemmed sorts, principally white, pink, and red sorts, with a sprinkling of other delicate shades. This is the mixture to grow for cut flowers or extra fine ones for the home garden. Large pkts., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 50c; oz. \$1.75.

1008—Florists' White Asters. Tall. Many flower lovers prefer to have the white sorts by themselves, and for these I have made up a very fine mixture of tall, white asters from the best named sorts, such as Victoria, Crego, Giant Comet, Giant Branching, Peony-Flowered, and Ostreich Feather. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 50c; and oz., \$1.75.

1003—Florists' Pink Asters. Tall. Similar in quality to the Florists' White Asters described above, but containing only pink, flesh-colored and peach-blossom deep crimson. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.75.



Coreopsis Lanceolata

1009—Florists' Mixture of Extra Early Asters. Dwarf. This mixture is made up from the best extra early or June flowering asters. They cover the whole range of color but run stronger on whites, pinks and reds. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.75.

1926—SPECIAL OFFER. One large packet each of the six mixtures, 50c. With these six separate mixtures of Florists' Asters you would be well fixed for commercial aster growing and most wonderful of flowers that could be imagined.

1016—Queen of the Market. A fine strain of early asters, specially valuable for commercial work. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; ¼ oz., 75c.

1018—Peony-Flowered Perfection. Probably the largest aster of any. Large tall plants, and enormous peony-shaped flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

1017—Giant Comet or Poodle. Just like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Enormous flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with long, twisted, curling petals. Very fine. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; ¼ oz., 75c.

1019—Semple's Giant Branching. Late flowering, very large and graceful. Borne on a branching upright bush. Very free flowering. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

1010—Choice Mixed. A good mixture of asters, containing all colors, shapes, and sizes. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

1011—Tall Mixed. A good mixture of all the tall sorts. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

1020—White Mixed. All kinds, shapes and sizes of asters, all pure white. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

1013—ALYSSUM. SWEET. For borders, beds, or walks. Covered with delicately fragrant snowy white blossoms. 10c.

1014—ALYSSUM, GOLDEN TUFT. 5c.

AGERATUM. 1005—Blue, or 1006—White. 5c.

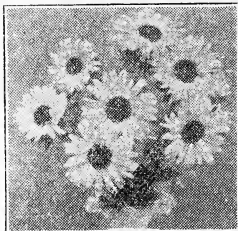
1022—ANNUAL EVERGREEN HEDGE. When you

want a hedge in a hurry, there is nothing to beat the Annual Evergreen. It grows easily from seed, and it makes a hedge in eight or ten weeks. Turns a bright red in autumn. Ounce, 25c; pkt., 5c.

1015—B A L L O O N VINE. (Love-in-Puff). Pkt., 5c.

1021—BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. (Globe Amaranth). 10c.

1088—CALENDULA or **POT MARIGOLD.** 5c.



Daisy

Balsam or Touch-Me-Not

An old favorite. The many colored flowers grow along the stem, intermingled with the foliage, making a most attractive plant. Seed pods a great curiosity. When ripe will suddenly snap open, throwing the seed some distance.

1024—Prize Double Mixed. The very finest to be had. All double. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; ¼ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

1025—Camelia-Flowered. Double. Flowers all shades of color, covered with white dots. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

1026—Choice Mixed. All kinds and colors; single and double. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 50c.

1023—BALSAM APPLE. 10c.

CANDYTUFT. 1065—White or 1064—Fine Mixed. 5c.

1035—CANTERBURY BELLS. (Campanula Medium). An attractive plant standing about 2 feet high, bell shaped flowers, blue, white and pink, mixed. Blooms second year. 5c.

1027—CALLIOPSIS. Atkinsonia. Color yellow and brown. Long, graceful stems. Excellent for bouquets. 10c.

1133—COREOPSIS. Lanceolata. Perennial. A bright golden yellow, with long graceful stems. Fine for cut flowers, or in clumps along the border. 10c.

1159—CALIFORNIA POPPY. A beautiful low growing flower all shades of yellow, orange and crimson, with a finely cut silvery foliage. Mixed, 5c.

1066—CANTHARY BIRD FLOWER. Rank growing vine with small, yellow, fragrant flowers. 5c.

1110—CASTOR BEAN. (Ricinus). Palma Christi. The large ornamental kind. 5c.

1029—CARDINAL CLIMBER. Something like Cypress Vine but stronger growing vine and a larger flower. Color a bright scarlet. 10c.

1036—CHRYSANTHEMUM. Annual. Double white. 5c.

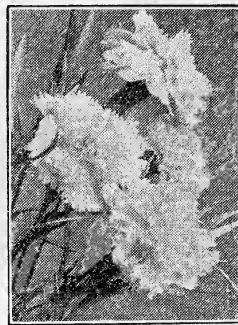
1076—COBEA SCANDENS. A strong growing vine with white and blue flowers. Mixed, 10c.



Columbine

Carnations

Dwarf Marguerite. A half hardy plant, sometimes called Carnation Pink. Greenhouse carnations are hard to grow, but here is one, while not as large, that will succeed. Can be taken up in the fall and used as a house plant. Double, sweet scented, and will bloom the first year. **1062—Pure White,** **1061—Dark Red,** **1063—Yellow,** or **1060—Mixed.** 10c.



Carnation

Cosmos

COSMOS. This is a tall growing annual with dark green feathery foliage. It is fine as a cut flower but works best as a background. **1134—Fine Mixed,** **1135—Crimson,** **1136—Pink,** and **1137—White.** Pkt. 10c. Four pkts. either alike or assorted 25c.

1032—COXCOMB. One of the old fashioned flowers that is coming back into popularity. We have a specially fine strain of this old favorite, extra big and extra red. Some as big as a dinner plate. 10c.

1034—COLEUS or **FOLIAGE PLANT.** 10c.

1114—COLUMBINE. (Aquilegia). An early blooming hardy perennial. Flowers well above foliage. Long, graceful stems, which make them desirable cut flowers. 10c.

1205—CYPRESS VINE. A medium tall growing vine with fine dark green foliage; pretty red and white flowers. 10c.

1007—CANNA SEED. 10c.

HOLLYHOCK. A tall, stately old favorite. Given plenty of room will make a wonderful showing during July. A splendid background for a flower garden, and shows up well along the fence or grouped alone or with other perennials. **1111—Double Mixed,** 10c; **1112—Single Mixed,** 5c. **1030—C O R N FLOWER.** 5c.

DAHLIA SEED. It will bloom the first year. Dahlia seed does not produce true to name, and that is why growing from seed is so fascinating, and the way the new varieties are originated. When a new and worth-while variety is found, the bulbs or tubers should be saved. **1180—Single Mixed,** 10c; **1179—Double Mixed,** 15c.

1113—CONEFLOWER. (Rudebeckia Bicolor Superba). This flower belongs to the "Nigger Head" family. The flowers are single, two to three inches across, a bright yellow with brown "head" or center. Fine for cut flowers. 10c.

1077—DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH. (Nigella). 5c.

1200—EVERLASTINGS (Helichrysum). 5c.

1124—FEVERFEW. (Matricaria). Double white. 5c.

1206—FOUR O'CLOCK or **MARVEL OF PERU.** Two or three feet high. Blooms profusely. Colors red, yellow, white and striped. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

1125—FORGET-ME-NOT. (Myosotis Alpestuis). 10c.

1138—FOX GLOVE. (Digitalis). A perennial which grows a spike about two feet high with a curious shaped flower. 10c.

1126—GAILLARDIA or **BLANKET FLOWER.** A beautiful perennial. Color a blending of orange, yellow and various shades of red. For the border and cut flowers. 10c.

1201—GERANIUM MIXED. 10c.

1028—CALLIOPSIS, GOLDEN WAVE. 10c.

1086—GYPSOPHELIA PANICULATA. (Baby's Breath). Perennial. Valuable for mist-like effects. 5c.



Hollyhock

Special on all flowers unless otherwise specified—six 5c or three 10c packets, 25c; twelve 5c or six 10c packets, 50c.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Sweet Peas

Grandiflora and Spencer Collections



Spencer Type

Spencer Type. This is the newer type of sweet pea. The flower is more open, has longer stems, produces more flowers, and for a longer period of time. They are of enormous size and have a much wider range of color. Both standards and wings waved and frilled, which is one of the chief attractions of this type. In the following descriptions the standards refer to the top petals and the wings to the two lower petals.

1079—Apple Blossom. Standard rose, wings light carmine, overspread on primrose.

1089—White Spencer. A pure white Spencer of enormous size.

1081—Countess Spencer. The original Spencer, and even today, after all the improvement in this type, one of the best.

1082—Dainty Spencer. White edged with clear rose pink.

1084—King Edward. A rich crimson with waved petals.

1080—Blue Monarch. Best deep blue among Spencers.

1085—Margaret Atlee. Standard apricot pink on cream ground, wings a pinkish rose and salmon.

1083—Fiery Cross. A bright red orange or cerise.

Any of the Above Spencers—Pkt., 10c; Ounce, 35c.

1078—Spencer Mixed. A mixture of all the above named varieties—Pkt., 10c; Ounce, 35c.

1933—Spencer Collection. Special Offer. One pkt. each of the above named sorts and one packet of Countess Spencer Hybrids, enough for a double row 50 feet long. Price.....50c

Morning Glories



Morning Glories

This is one of the most reliable climbers I know of. It does well anywhere. The flowers are so bright and cheerful that it is a comfort to grow them. They can, with good effect, be mixed in with other climbers.

1174—Common Mixed. (Convolvulus Major). In bloom the very first thing in the morning. Fresh, bright looking flowers, and a healthy dark green foliage. Colors white, various shades blue and red. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c.

1175—Imperial Japanese Mixed. The Japanese have, in some ways, improved the Morning Glories. This one has a wider range of color than the common kind. Our seed is imported. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 35c.

1090—Countess Spencer Hybrid Mixed. These are grown as a mixture. That is, we do not throw in the seed of a number of varieties and mix them, but the mixing is done by natural cross fertilization while they are growing in the field. The stems are long, the flowers large, and will bloom a long time if given a fair chance. There is a wide range of color, and you will find many pleasant surprises in store for you in this mixture. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c.

1067—Finest Eckfords Mixed. This includes all the best Eckfords of the Grandiflora type, and also a sprinkling of what is known as the California Giants. It has every imaginable color and shade. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c.

Grandiflora Type

The Grandiflora type includes older varieties from which the newer Spencers came. In this class we find some very large varieties and beautiful color markings. They seed abundantly and for this reason can be sold cheaper than most other strains. These old favorites have many friends and there is a strong sentiment against dropping them, although the Spencers are better. In the following descriptions the standards refer to the top petal and the wings to the two lower petals.

1068—Blanche Ferry. Standard a bright carmine rose, wings white tinged with pink. This is an early variety of medium size.

1069—Dorothy Eckford. One of the best pure white varieties. Very large.

1075—King Edward VII. A beautiful bright red or crimson scarlet. One of the showiest varieties, a favorite.

1070—Lady Grisell Hamilton. Standard light mauve, wings lavender.

1071—Miss Wilmot. Standard orange pink, wings rose.

1072—Navy Blue. A very deep hue. Best of the blues in the Grandiflora class.

1073—Othello. Pleasing shade of dark maroon.

1074—Prima Donna. A beautiful soft pink. Usually carries four blooms to the stem. A vigorous grower.

Any of the above varieties—Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c.

1932—Grandiflora Collection. Special Offer. One pkt. each of the above named sorts and 1 packet of finest Eckfords Mixed, 9 packets in all. This collection will plant a double row 50 feet long. Price 35c

Moonflower

(Ipomoea). The strongest growing climbers we list. Will grow from 25 to 50 feet. Bloom very large, much larger than Morning Glories, which they resemble. The seed should have a small notch filed or cut in the hard shell before planting.

1178—Giant White. One of the largest and finest. 10c.

1177—Mammoth Pink. Very much like the big white moonflower, but pink in color. 10c.

1176—Heavenly Blue. Immense flowers, in clusters, and produced in such abundance as to almost hide the foliage. 10c.

One packet each of the above—25c.

Daisies

1181—Shasta Daisy. Perennial. Long, slender stems. The largest of the white daisies. Blooms often ready to use on Decoration day. 10c.

1183—Marguerite or Oxeeye Daisy. Perennial. White with yellow center. Fine for cemetery and makes good cut flowers. 10c.

1182—Daisy Bellis. Hardy low growing perennial. For borders. Mixed double. 5c.

1209—PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA. They begin blooming early and increase in number as they grow. Their broad, flat top clusters in contrasting colors make them very desirable for bedding. Good as cut flowers, and especially fine in mixed bouquets. Low growing. Mixed colors...10c.



Zinnia

Double Giants. Best of all for summer and autumn bloom. Wonderful shades of color. No garden complete without a row of bright colored Zinnias. The new strain, which we list here, produces a very large flower. They are at their best in a mixture, but we can furnish the following colors also. **1223—Canary Yellow, 1224—Crimson, 1225—Golden Yellow, 1226—Purple, 1227—Scarlet, 1228—White, and Double Giant 1222—Mixed, your choice 10c per packet.**

1934—SPECIAL OFFER. One packet each of the six colors and one mixed.....50c

1150—HELITROPE. Very fragrant. 5c.

1149—HEARTSEASE. Tufted or bedding pansies. 10c

1160—HYACINTH BEAN. Flowers freely. 5c.

1172—ICE PLANT. (Mesembrianthemum). 10c.

1170—JAPANESE HOP. (Humulus Japonicus). One of the best climbers. Luxuriant foliage. 10c.

1202—JOB'S TEARS or INDIAN BEADS. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Petunias

Will grow with little attention, furnish continuous bloom from June to October; are fine for massing in beds or along walks and driveways; will reseed themselves from year to year. All of them make good house plants especially the more choice varieties.

1139—General Dodds. Velvety blood red. 10c.

1142—Snowball. It is pure white, single, and free bloomer. 5c.

1143—Violacea. A deep violet. 10c.

1140—Giants of California. Flowers of enormous size, with beautifully ruffled and fringed edges, covering every known shade in Petunias. Makes splendid pot plant.

Plant the seed carefully as it is very small. 25c.

1141—Hybrid Mixed. An extra good mixture containing blotched, striped, and all colors. 5c.



Petunias

1927—SPECIAL OFFER: One each of the above five varieties offered above.....45c

Special on all flowers unless otherwise specified—six 5c or three 10c packets, 25c; twelve 5c or six 10c packets, 50c.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Pansies have been very greatly improved during the past few years. There is a greater variety of color, much larger bloom and longer stems. If you have rich, mellow soil you can grow them, from the better varieties, almost, if not quite, three inches in diameter.

If you cannot start them early in the spring, plant during the latter part of August, and winter them over by mulching just like you do strawberries. There is real enjoyment in watching a bed of mixed pansies open up, never knowing what will come next. Keep them picked before they go to seed, or your plants will stop blooming.

Mile High Mixture. We have visited Colorado three different summers on our auto trips and we always admired the pansies. I find that pansy seed grown there carries its vigor and size and beauty even when grown in other places. It seems like the cool mountain air puts extra life into it. I have made arrangements with a pansy specialist at Boulder Colorado to grow me some seed.

- 1129—Mile High Mixture (1/8 oz., \$1.50).....25c
 1131—Pure White15c
 1132—Deep Yellow15c
 1130—Jet Black15c

1115—International Mixture* of Show Pansies. This is a special mixture of the very finest and largest. There is an infinite variety of colors and markings. Long stiff stems well above the foliage. If you will start these early, grow on good soil, and treat them half way decent, they will produce bloom three inches in diameter. Pansy plants sell like hot cakes, and if you want to make a little extra money, this or the Mile High Mixture are the ones you should plant. Pkt., 20c; 2 for 35c; 1-8 oz., \$1.25.

1119—Brilliant Blend. Did you ever notice that the very best in pansies are in the mixtures? We have the named varieties and they are fine, but there is no getting around it, the mixture creates a greater sensation. The bold, striking colors, rich and varied, the individuality of character all tend to make a mixture popular. This mixture is a good one. It has a splendid range of color and good size. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c; 1-8 oz., 75c.

- 1218—SUNFLOWER. Double. 5c.
SWEET WILLIAM. This sweet scented old-fashioned flower should be in every garden. Every imaginable color.
 1215—Single. 5c; 1214—Double. 10c.
 1161—HARDY HIBISCUS. Pkt., 15c.
 1216—SWEET SULTAN. (Centaurea Imperialis). 5c.
 considered among the best over across. They are the giant

Verbenas

Fine for beds borders, or window boxes. Foliage healthy and will bloom over a long season.

- 1197—Red, 1198—White and 1199—Blue. Your choice of these colors. 10c; 3 for 25c.
 1196—Mammoth Mixed. The brightest and best mixture we could get. 10c.

Ornamental Gourds

Will climb surprisingly well. Are useful, ornamental, and a great curiosity.

- 1185—Bottle. Used as a drinking cup or water jug. 5c.
 1184—Dipper. The old-fashioned Missouri sort. 5c.
 1186—Dish Cloth. When dried the fibrous inside is used as a dishcloth. 5c.
 1187—Hercules Club. About three feet long. 5c.
 1188—Nest Egg. Guaranteed to fool the old hen. 5c.
 1189—Pipe Calabash. Used in making fancy pipes. 5c.
 1190—Sugar Trough. Large as a peck measure, often larger. 5c.
 1191—Fancy Mixed. All kinds, shapes and sizes. 5c; oz., 20c.
 Assorted varieties—six packets for 25c.

- 1204—MOURNING BRIDE. (Scabiosa). Mixed. 5c.
 1033—CHINESE WOOFLOWER. Resembles a ball of wool dyed bright red. 10c.
 1220—VINCA. Periwinkle. 5c.
 1217—VIOLET. Sweet English. Hardy. 10c.
 1221—TEN WEEKS STOCK. Mixed colors. 5c.



Plant Plenty of Pansies

1116—Giant Pansies. This seed is imported, and is sure to please. We also have named varieties in this type with long stiff stems and gorgeous colors, that are sure to please. We also have named varieties in this strain in the popular colors. Giant Mixture, 10c; 1-8 oz., 85c.

Named Giants

- 1122—Golden Yellow. Deep yellow. 10c.
 1123—King of the Blacks. Deep velvety black. 10c.
 1128—Snow Queen. Pure white. 10c.
 1117—Azure Blue. Clear light blue. 10c.
 1127—Peacock. Velvety blue, white edged. 10c.
 1118—Bronze shades. All shades of golden yellow and brown. 10c.
 1121—Fire King. Golden yellow and purple. 10c...
 1120—Cardinal. Rich dark red. 10c.

1928—SPECIAL OFFER. One each of the above Named Giants, and one packet of Giant Mixture...50c

PANSY PLANTS 75c PER DOZEN

We sell Pansy Plants from our best mixture, in early spring, hardy stock plants wintered over out doors, showing bud and bloom, either mixed colors or any color separate, at 75c per dozen., or \$2.00 for three dozen, postpaid. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Larkspur

- 1163—PERENNIAL LARKSPUR. (Delphinium). Tall and stately plants with long spikes. Flowers many shades of blue. 15c. For plants see nursery dept.
 Annual. The three varieties below are annual, and have a wider range of color than perennial, but are smaller.
 1164—Double Dwarf Rocket. Full double and a mass of flowers. About a foot high. Mixed. 10c.
 1165—Giant Hyacinth Flowered. Two or three feet high. Mixed. 10c.
 Giant Emperor. Finest of all annual Larkspur.
 1167—Purple, 1169—Pure White, 1168—Red, and the 1166—Mixed. 10c; 3 for 25c.

All 4 varieties as above—25c.

Pinks

One of the old favorites. Easily grown and should be in every garden.

- 1145—Double China. Very fragrant. 5c.
 1146—Fireball. A very large, hardy pink, very double, and deep fiery scarlet in color. 10c.
 1148—Snowball. A fit mate for the Fireball. Just exactly like it, but pure white in color. 10c.
 1147—Grass. (Clove Pink). Very sweet scented. Hardy, and will live for years. Always found in old-fashioned gardens. Double and single, mixed, 10c.

1046—LANTANA. Covered with clusters of red, yellow and orange flowers. Fine for either out doors or house culture. 5c.

- 1171—JOSEPH'S COAT. (Amaranthus Tricolor). 5c.
 1044—LOBELIA. Mixed. 10c.
 1219—PERENNIAL SUNFLOWER. Autumn Glory. 10c.
 1091—PERENNIAL SWEET PEA. Very hardy. 10c.
 PORTULACCA or ROSE MOSS. There is nothing prettier than a bed of Rose Moss with its dazzling colors. Fine for a border. It stands an immense amount of dry, hot weather. 1208—Single. 5c; 1207—Double. 10c.

Nasturtiums

They do just as well on poor soil as on rich soil, in fact, they prefer a thin, rocky, clay soil. The climbing or trailing varieties are just the thing to cover a fence, stump or trellis. The dwarf varieties make a good border. All varieties fine for cut flowers. The more bloom you pick, the more you will have.

Dwarf Nasturtiums

1037—Dwarf or Tom Thumb. A mixture made up of the choicest sorts in all colors. All make a rounded compact bush literally covered with bright flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb, 60c.

- 1038—Beauty. Yellow flamed with scarlet. 10c.
 1040—King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet flowers, dark foliage. 5c.
 1039—Cloth of Gold. Bluish green foliage, flowers almost black. 10c.
 1041—Ruby King. Dark foliage, deep red flowers. 5c.
 1042—Spotted King. Dark foliage, spotted flowers. 10c.

1930—SPECIAL OFFER. One packet each of the above, and one of the mixed...25c

Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums

1043—Lobbianum Mixed. Very finest strain of trailing nasturtiums. This improved strain is noted for its brilliant flowers and rapid growth. Will climb six feet or more, with flowers all the way. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb, 75c.

- 1047—Black Prince. Darkest of all. 10c.
 1048—Cardinal. Glowing scarlet. 10c.
 1049—Queen of Spain. Blood red. 5c.
 1050—Napoleon III. Golden yellow spotted brown. 5c.
 1051—Spitfire. Bright fiery red. 5c.

1931—SPECIAL OFFER. One packet each of the above named varieties, and one of the mixed...25c

- 1210—SALPIGLOSSIS or VELVET TRUMPET. 5c.
 1211—SCARLET SAGE. (Salvia Splendens). A bush-like plant, standing about two feet high, literally ablaze with bright red flowers during summer and autumn. 10c.
 1213—SMILAX. A greenhouse climber. 5c.
 1212—SNAPDRAGON. (Antirrhinum). Mixed. 10c.
 1203—NICOTINE AFFINIS. 10c.
 1194—SWEET MIGNONETTE. (Reseda Oederata). 5c.
 MARI GOLD. Color light sulphur yellow to orange. An old favorite. For bedding, borders, and cut flowers.
 1192—Tall African Double. 10c.
 1193—Dwarf French Double. 10c.
 1045—LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING. Drooping red spikes. 5c.

Poppies

These are my favorite flowers. They grow and bloom in any kind of soil, and in any kind of weather. The colors are so brilliant and showy that they attract more attention than anything on the place. As someone has said: "They are red, and not ashamed of it." My bed of poppies was the admiration of every passer this last summer, and in July when nothing else would bloom, the poppies were on hand, fresh and beautiful.

- 1155—Double Peony-Flowered.. Tall growing. 5c.
 1154—Double Carnation Flowered. Like a carnation. 5c.
 1152—American Legion. Brilliant scarlet. Single. 10c.
 1153—Deep Apricot. Single. 10c.
 1157—Pure White. Single. 10c.
 1158—Rose Pink. A wild rose pink. Single. 10c.
 1156—Shirley Mixture. Single. 10c.

1151—Finest Mixed. This is a mixture that I especially like. I have put in all kinds—double and single, tall and dwarf—and all colors. You can't beat it. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 50c.

1929—SPECIAL OFFER: One packet each of the above 8 varieties55c

Special on all flowers unless otherwise specified—six 5c or three 10c packets, 25c; twelve 5c or six 10c packets, 50c.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Gladiolas Queen of Flowers

I believe if I were limited to just one flower for my own growing, I would choose the gladiolus in preference to anything else. It has absolutely no insect enemies, and no diseases. It is beautiful either growing or picked. It blooms for three months steady, and best of all, it will grow and bloom in any soil, any weather, and for anyone. I have never known anyone to fail with it if they had good bulbs to start with. Another thing, it is a case where you can "have your cake and eat it, too," for besides the beautiful blooms the bulbs increase about three-fold, and your supply keeps increasing from year to year. Most people when you speak of gladiolas, think of the old-fashioned red and yellow flower common a generation ago, and have no idea of the immense improvement that has taken place in them. Every color of the rainbow is now represented, and in form, color and size, no lily or canna can equal them. Some of mine are six inches across and the most wonderful and beautiful colorings imaginable. These bulbs are all of my own growing, guaranteed true to name, first quality, and sound. All are large, blooming size bulbs.

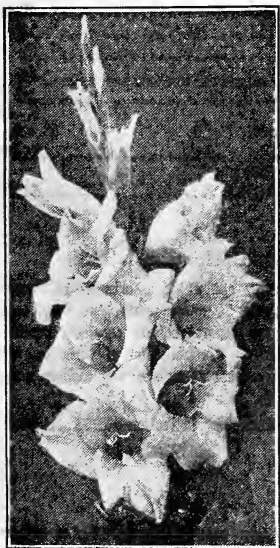
We also have bulbets and little "planting stock" bulbs to sell, and will be glad to quote you special prices on them by letter. The prices quoted refer always to blooming size bulbs.

Culture. Gladiolas will succeed and bloom well under the same condition that you would make a good crop of potatoes or cabbage. They like a rich, mellow soil, fairly moist. They cannot stand shade nor wet, soggy ground. They do best planted very early in the season, the earlier the better, and should be planted rather deep, say 4 or 5 inches. A good rule is to place them as deep as four times the diameter of the bulb, and, in fact, this is a good rule with almost any kind of bulbs. In the fall the bulbs should be dug before hard freezing weather, and stored in the cellar, where they will be cool, dry, and safe from freezing.

Some Good Mixtures

1402—Light and Striped Mixture. This mixture runs almost entirely to light colors such as white, yellow, pink and white, striped pink and yellow, and it contains practically no red or dark colors. While the blooms are not quite so large as from the reds, or the spikes so heavy and massive, these light colors are preferred by a great many people. Price, 50c per doz.; 30 for \$1.00, postpaid.

1403—Giant Red Mixture. This strain I secured from an Ohio grower who likes reds better than any other color. The stalks are of heavy, massive growth, often 4 to 5 feet high, with very large flowers of varying shades of red; especially fine for massing where red is wanted as the dominating color. Price, 50c per doz.; 30 for \$1.00



Le Marechal Foch



1951—Glad Bulblet Collection

200 for 25c; 1,000 for \$1.00.

These are the little wee fellows, about as large as a pea, from which we grow the blooming size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will bloom next year. These are from our best mixture. Most growers refuse to sell these bulbets, but I have decided to offer a limited amount of them at 200 for 25c, or \$1.00 per 1,000, postpaid. I will send out with each package full directions for growing them to blooming size.

1401—Field's Finest Mixed

Besides the named varieties, which I keep separate, I grow thousands of bulbs in mixture. Many people prefer them this way; they are of endless variety of form and color, hardly any two being alike. They range from dark red to yellow and pure white, every imaginable color. I have bought brag mixtures from everywhere and added to mine until I have a strain that is hard to beat. When they are in bloom I go through and pull out all that do not suit me and throw them away. It carries a large proportion of light and striped, and none at all of the old-fashioned red. The bulbs are all of the large size.

50c per doz.; 30 for \$1.00; \$3.00 per 100.

1406—Brenchleysis. One of the most brilliant reds, with petals feathered a deeper shade, and throat yellow green marked with scarlet. An old favorite. A large number of bloom open at once. Price 5c each, 50c doz.

1407—Brilliant. A most dazzling bright red. Blooms early. Price 5c each, 50c per dozen.

1461—Crackerjack. Velvety dark red with yellow throat, irregularly marked with amaranth red. 'Oddly' splashed and feathered. Price, 5c each; 50c per dozen.

1408—Crimson Glow. A wonderful big, glistening deep red. A real crimson, and a splendid type of flower with it. It is hard to choose between it and Red Emperor. You should have both. Price 20c each, 3 for 50c, \$1.80 per dozen.

1409—Captain Fryatt. A bright red with white blotch in throat. Price 5c each, 50c per dozen.

1463—Empress of India. Color intense dark red, and very velvety in appearance. A small white dash in the throat around which the color is lighter. Blooms very early. Price, 2 for 15c, 75c per dozen.

1410—Gretchen Zang. A fit mate for Mary Fennell and Le Marechal Foch. Pink blending into scarlet on the lower petals. Large and free bloomer. Price, 2 for 25c, \$1.20 per dozen.

1411—Joe Coleman. Tall vigorous spikes with many flowers open at once. Rich red shading darker toward outer edges, with faint dull markings in throat. Ruffled edges. Price 20c each, 3 for 50c, \$2.00 per dozen.

1412—Jessie. A dark red with feathery markings in throat. Price 5c each, 50c per dozen.

1413—Mrs. Frances King. Thrifty grower. Very large flowers, often 5 inches across and beautifully shaped long spikes with almost two feet of flowers in bloom at once. Light scarlet with deep markings. Price 5c each, 50c doz.

1414—Mrs. Watt. A shade of red closely matching that of American Beauty rose. Nothing else like it. 10c each, 3 for 25c, 90c per dozen.

1415—Pride of Hilgoem. A new Holland sort, much like Red Emperor, but not quite so large and more of a scarlet color. A good one. 20c each, 3 for 50c, \$1.80 per dozen.

1416—Red Canna. A very tall dark rich red. Price 10c each, 3 for 25c, 90c per dozen.

1462—Red Bird. A fine big wide open red, rather stocky stem, solid red color, much the shade of the Red bird. Extra good. 2 for 25c, \$1.20 per dozen.

1417—Red Emperor. A good mate to Crimson and Red-bird. I do love these big sturdy deep reds. At the Iowa State Fair this was the best and largest red on display. Price, 20c each, 3 for 50c, \$1.80 per dozen.

1418—War. Deep blood red shaded crimson black. A new variety with tall straight spikes and a vigorous grower. Wide open flower. A late variety. Price, 10c each, 3 for 25c, 90c per dozen.

1419—Crescent Queen. A rich deep purplish red. Strong bloomer and very desirable. 2 for 25c.

Pink and Light Red

1420—America. In color a soft pink, very light. The throat marked with tyrain rose. Price, 5c each, 50c doz.

1421—E. J. Shaylor. The greatest pink yet. 15c each, 4 for 50c, \$1.50 per dozen.

1422—Evelyn Kirtland. Beautiful pink with scarlet blotches. Lighter in center. A tall spike with many flowers open at once. Price, 2 for 25c, \$1.20 per doz.

1423—Herada. Deep lilac mauve, glistening and clear. Very large blooms, wide open. Good in every way. 2 for 25c, \$1.20 per dozen.

1424—Halley. Delicate salmon pink. Very large and bright and very early. One of the best in the list. Price 5c each, 50c per dozen.

1425—Le Marechal Foch. One of the most popular varieties ever introduced. It is like America, but earlier, larger, and a better flower in every way. It is a brighter rose pink, grows a tall straight flower spike, and bulbs often send up two, three, and even four spikes. Its earliness is a desirable feature. It comes into bloom very early, and is very sure to bloom. The size, beauty and earliness of the flower makes it the most popular variety, not only in America but in the world. Whatever else you buy, you must be sure to have this one. Price, 2 for 25c, \$1.20 per dozen.

1426—Mary Fennell. A beautiful blending of lavender and canary color. Especially fine for florist work. A strong grower and a free bloomer. Price, 2 for 25c, \$1.20 per dozen.

1427—Mrs. Frank Pendleton. A splendid large variety, rosy pink with a large ox blood red blotch in throat. A beautiful variety that you should by all means have in your collection. 10c each, 90c per dozen.

1428—Panama. This is a seedling of America which it closely resembles except that it is a much deeper pink. A very fine variety. Price, 5c each, 50c per dozen.

1429—Mrs. Dr. Norton. Beautiful pink, cream, and white with ruffled border. A tall, straight spike, and absolutely fine every way. One of the very best. Price, 25c each, \$2.25 per dozen.

1450—Rose Ash. A new color, and one of the newer sorts. A distinct and pleasing shade which you might call "ashes of roses". It is very beautiful and attractive. It sold at \$1.00 last year, but it is a good grower and we

are fortunate in being able to offer it now at 25c each, \$2.25 dozen.

Yellow Varieties

1430—Alice Tip-lady. A deep orange saffron Primulinus from Kunder. Large and free blooming and extra good every way. 2 for 25c, \$1.20 per dozen.

1431—Autumn Queen. Creamy pink with red blotch on lower petals. 5c each, 50c dozen.

1432—Flora. It is probably the best clear deep canary yellow so far. Large flower, and very free blooming. Price, 20c each 3 for 50c, \$1.80 dozen.

1433—Niagara. A beautiful creamy yellow with tips of petals feathered and splashed with



Mary Fennell

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

crimson carmine. A strong growing variety with flowers crowded closely together on the spikes, which adds greatly to its attractiveness. Price, 5c each, 50c per dozen.

1404—Primulinus Hybrids. In this group we have the finest lemon yellow found among the gladiolus. Not all of them are yellow, however, as some show a salmon pink and some crimson. The color varies greatly and is really a mixture but with yellow predominating, especially toward the end of their blooming season. Price, 5c each, 50c doz.

1434—Roanoke. A yellow Primulinus variety. Price 10c each, 3 for 25c, 90c per dozen.

1435—Ruffled Glory. This is the original ruffled gladiolus. A beautiful creamy apricot with a deeper tint of pink at outer edges of petals; has fine red feathered markings in the throat. Price, 10c each, 3 for 25c, 90c doz.

1436—Schwaben. Very large, with flowers set close together on the spikes. A clear citron yellow with aster purple tongue on the lower petals. Very free blooming and vigorous, and can be used for either white or yellow. Price, 2 for 25c, \$1.20 per dozen.

1437—Yellow Bird. A good yellow with a broad dash of Tyrian rose in the throat. Price 5c each, 50c doz.

White and Nearly White

1438—Elora. Originated by Burbank, and a very fine variety. White with cream throat and delicate blush pink on back of petals. Large and early. 20c each 3 for 50c, \$1.80 per dozen.

1439—Elf. A pure white, showing lemon yellow in throat. Price 2 for 25c, \$1.20 per dozen.

1440—Glory of Holland. This is practically a pure white. Has the faintest tyrian rose blotch. Long spikes, thrifty grower. Price, 2 for 15c, 75c per dozen.

1441—Helen Franklin. The ruffled white. Good size. Almost pure white, very strong grower, and free bloomer. Extra good. 2 for 25c, \$1.20 per dozen.

1442—Jean Dielafay. Cream white with a scarlet blotch on lower petal. 5c each, 50c per dozen.

1443—Late White. A medium sized very late sort. Almost pure white. Price 5c each, 50c per dozen.

1444—Lily White. Spotless snow white. Early. Good size and free bloomer. 2 for 25c, \$1.20 per dozen.

1445—Lucetta. A beautiful white showing faint traces of soft phlox pink in throat and back of petals. Price 20c each, 3 for 50c, \$2.00 per dozen.

1446—Mary Pickford. Named for "America's Sweetheart," and fittingly named. The sweetest, purest, creamy white imaginable. It and Elora are much alike, and it is hard to say which is best. You ought to have both. You must have one or the other. 20c each, 3 for 50c, \$1.80 per dozen.

1447—Snowbank. A beautiful amber white with very fine and inconspicuous lines of red at the base of the throat. Price, 2 for 15c, 75c per dozen.

1448—White King. One of Kunderds ruffled varieties, the petals of which are beautifully ruffled and frilled. It is a white or a sulphur white with slight markings of purplish rose in throat. It very closely resembles the well known Ruffled Glory, which is listed, but lighter colored and smaller. Price, 10c each, 3 for 25c, 90c doz.

1449—Willy Wigman. A beautiful blush tint with long, bright tulip blotch on lower petals. The effect of this crimson on the cream petals is most pleasing. An early variety. 2 for 15c, 75c per dozen.

1451—Anna Eberius. A dark velvety purple, throat a deeper shade. One of the best of the new varieties. Price 20c each, 3 for 50c, \$1.80 per dozen.

The Royal Purple-Blue

1452—Baron Hulot. The nearest to a real blue. It is a deep velvety blue or purple, or between the two. Not very large, but a free bloomer and very striking. This is the rarest and most sought for color of all, and you should have it by all means. 10c each, 3 for 25c, 90c per dozen.

The Fairlawn Hybrids

This wonderful class of Gladiolus is the origination of Mr. C. L. Goodrich, a banker of Luther, Iowa, who grows flowers as a hobby and has originated some wonderful varieties of Glads by crossing and hand pollinating of the best of the standard varieties. Out of all his thousands and thousands of seedlings he has picked out possibly a dozen to be named and kept separate, and the rest he has put into a mixture. Here are some of his best:

1453—Celestia Doris. This is the one I named after baby Letty. Her full name you know is Celestia Doris. In many ways I believe this is the most beautiful of the Fairlawn Hybrids. It is a deep rich glowing red, almost solid in color. Price, 20c each, 3 for 50c, \$1.80 dozen.

1454—Decatur. Of all his varieties I like this one best of all. It is, of course, very large, a strong grower, and

straight stemmed, but the striking feature is the beautiful and exquisite striping of pink and scarlet on a white background. There is no other sort like it, and it will make a sensation anywhere. Price, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

1455—Albia. A new Primulinus variety that in color markings resembles Decatur. It is rose-pink on white ground, very large flowers, wide open, and altogether a wonderful flower. Price 50c per bulb.

1456—Fairlawn. Named by Mr. Goodrich after his home place Fairlawn, and considered by him the best one so far, although I like Decatur the best. Fairlawn is a blending of lavender, lilac, crimson and purple. It is odd, and very attractive and distinct. Very large and very beautiful. Everyone who sees it asks about it. Price, 25c each, 5 for \$1.00, \$2.25 dozen.

1458—Shell Pink. I wanted to call this Peachblow, but maybe Shell Pink will come closer to it. It is the most delicate apple blossom color imaginable, very large and wide open, very free bloomer, and lovely and satisfactory in every way. It has a Primulinus cross, which gives it grace and vigor. Price, 25c each, 5 for \$1.00, \$2.25 per dozen.

1459—Shenandoah. A strong grower, long spike and large flower. Color a deep pink, penciled crimson. This variety shows the Goodrich type, and we would not have given it the name of Shenandoah if it was not something extraordinary. Price, 25c each, 3 for 65c, \$2.25 dozen.

1460—Fairlawn Yellow. The best clear yellow. No markings to detract from its beauty. Price 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Special Collection Offers

Please Order by Number

If you want to make a big saving and at the same time get a well balanced assortment of gladiolus varieties, buy the bulbs in collections. We have made up several and have put in our best varieties and all colors. Each variety will be properly labeled, and with every collection we will give cultural instructions and some extra bulbs.

Gladiolus Collection—1953

Jessie .....	.05
Anna Eberius .....	.20
Mary Pickford .....	.20
Red Bird .....	.12 1/2
Harada .....	.12 1/2
Le Marechal Foch .....	.12 1/2
Mary Fennell .....	.12 1/2
Mrs. Frank Pendleton .....	.10
Baron Hulot .....	.10
Helen Franklin .....	.12 1/2
White King .....	.10
Shell Pink .....	.25

\$1.62 1/2

SPECIAL PRICE

One bulb each of the above, Gladiolus Collection—1953	\$1.00
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Gladiolus Collection—1955

Mary Fennell12 1/2
Red Cannu10
E. J. Shaylor15
Le Marechal Foch12 1/2
Flora .....	.20
Mrs. Francis King .....	.05
Halley .....	.05
Niagara .....	.05
Lily White .....	.12 1/2
Snowbank .....	.07
Willie Wigman .....	.07 1/2
Yellow Bird .....	.05
Lucetta .....	.20

\$1.37 1/2

SPECIAL PRICE

One bulb each of the above, Gladiolus Collection—1955	\$1.00
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Gladiolus Collection—1957

Le Marechal Foch12 1/2
Mary Fennell12 1/2
Helen Franklin12 1/2
Gretchen Zang .....	.12 1/2
Red Bird .....	.12 1/2
Schwaben .....	.12 1/2

\$.75

SPECIAL PRICE

One bulb each of the above, Gladiolus Collection—195750c
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Gladiolus Collection—1954

Brilliant05
Red Bird12 1/2
Norton, Mrs. Dr.25
Flora20
Elf .....	.12 1/2
Gretchen Zang .....	.12 1/2
America .....	.05
Mary Fennell .....	.12 1/2
Primulinus Hybrid .....	.05
White King .....	.10
Le Marechal Foch .....	.12 1/2
Joe Coleman .....	.25

\$1.52 1/2

SPECIAL PRICE

One bulb each of the above, Gladiolus Collection—1954	\$1.00
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Gladiolus Collection—1956

Mary Pickford20
Baron Hulot10
Alice Tiplady12 1/2
Mrs. Frank Pendleton .....	.10
Helen Franklin .....	.12 1/2
Red Bird .....	.12 1/2
Crackerjack .....	.05
Mrs. Francis King .....	.05
Le Marechal Foch .....	.12 1/2
Mary Fennell .....	.12 1/2
America .....	.05
Panama .....	.05
Celestia Doris .....	.20

\$1.42 1/2

SPECIAL PRICE

One bulb each of the above, Gladiolus Collection—1956	\$1.00
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Gladiolus Collection—1958

If you would like to try out a big assortment of Named Gladiolus, I will sell you 50 named sorts, one large bulb each, each bulb wrapped separately and carefully labeled, for only \$4.00, postpaid. Our selection of varieties, but they will be taken from these pages and will include practically every variety we list.

SPECIAL OFFER—Gladiolus Collection—1958....\$4.00

Combination Offers

For 50c additional with any of the above collections, large or small, you may have 12 large bulbs of either Le Marechal Foch or Mary Fennell, your choice. Our regular price on either of these varieties is \$1.20 per dozen. We will also make any two of the \$1.00 collections, either assorted or alike, for \$1.85; three for \$2.70; four, \$3.50.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Cannas

Modern Type Large Flowered Cannas. These are fine for decorative effect on the lawn. They are tropical looking, and the rank green foliage and gay red and yellow flowers make a brilliant sight. Plant in rich, moist soil when the weather is warm and settled. Better yet, start roots in a flower pot in the house and have them ready to set out when the warm weather comes.



President

Special Canna Beds

If you wish, I will make a selection of varieties for you for a complete canna bed and will choose varieties that will match up well in foliage, bloom, and height. Will guarantee to give you kinds that will please you. These bulbs can be used in an oval, round, or triangular bed, just as you like. In fact, there are many other ways of using them in a formal bed. Personally, I like them in a border setting the tall ones at the back. When we fill the order we label them, tall, medium and low, so that you will know just which is which.

1961—Five Foot Bed. 13 plants as follows: 4 tall for center or background, and 9 medium height for outside of a formal bed or for front of a border. Price \$1.25.

1962—Seven Foot Bed. 19 plants as follows: 1 tall for center or background, 6 medium height for second circle, and 12 for outside of bed or for front of a border. Price \$1.75.

1963—Ten Foot bed. 37 plants as follows: 1 extra tall for center, 6 medium height for second circle, 12 for next circle, 18 shorter for outside circle. Price \$3.50.

1516—Choice Mixed Cannas

I have a very fine collection of cannas in about 20 named varieties, but we have odds and ends, small lots of a kind, stray plants that get mixed in with other varieties, and so on, and these we put all together in a mixture. They are all first class named varieties, but I cannot promise you any particular color or variety. 6 for 40c, 75c per dozen, or \$6.00 per 100, postpaid.

Choice Named Cannas

Dormant bulbs in any of these varieties, except as noted, 15c each, 6 for 75c, or \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

1501—Allemania. 5 to 6 ft. Green foliage. Orchid-flowering, bright scarlet with broad and irregular border, beautifully mottled and variegated.

1502—Brandywine. 3½ ft. Bronze foliage, flowers of intense wine red, dappled deep crimson, edged with gold.

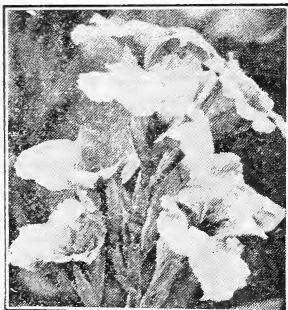
1503—Charles Henderson. 3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. Brilliant crimson-scarlet with flame yellow throat.

1504—White Eureka. 3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. The best white canna. Large clusters creamy white flowers, produced freely. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

1505—Miss Florence Hall. 4 ft. Green foliage. A very attractive deep rose pink formed in large clusters. Blooms freely, beginning when quite small.

1506—Florence Vaughan. 4 to 5 ft. Green foliage. A large flower, rich golden yellow, heavily dotted crimson.

1507—Gladioflora. 3 feet. Green foliage. Crimson changing to carmine-rose, and edged with gold.



White Eureka

1508—King Humbert. 4 to 5 ft. Bronze foliage. This is one of the most popular varieties. Very large orchid flowers of brilliant orange red, broad rounded petals.

1509—Lemon Yellow. 4 ft. Green foliage. Flowers a bright lemon yellow with faint markings in throat. The foliage is a fresh healthy green, and makes a most attractive plant.

1510—Olympic. 5 ft. Green foliage. Flowers a rich oriental red. A very distinctive color. Nothing else in cannas like it. A very free bloomer.

1511—President. 4 ft. Green foliage. A beautiful brilliant scarlet with very large clusters of flowers. This is undoubtedly the finest among the new varieties. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

1512—Shenandoah. 3 to 4 ft. Bronze foliage. Flowers a salmon-pink.

1513—Wintzer's Colossal. 4 to 5 ft. Green foliage. Without a doubt the largest flowered canna yet produced. Flowers a vivid scarlet, sometimes 8 inches across. Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

1514—Wyoming. 4 to 5 ft. Bronze foliage. Orchid-flowering variety with beautiful orange colored flowers.

1515—Yellow King Humbert. 4 to 5 ft. Green foliage. Large golden-yellow flowers blotched red. Plants occasionally show foliage and flowers partly colored red like King Humbert.

1966—Canna Collection

White Eureka	\$.50
President .....	.50
Miss Florence Hall .....	.30
Olympic .....	.30
King Humbert .....	.30
Florence Vaughan .....	.30
Total	\$2.20
Special Price	\$1.50
Half Size	\$.85

Each bulb will be wrapped separately and carefully labeled. The above six varieties are the cream of the list, and include two that sell for \$2.50 per dozen when sold alone. From each one of these bulbs, at the end of the season, you should get from four to six. So the above six will make you a good start of the very finest varieties. We will tell you how to grow them, and how to keep them over winter.

1604-- Giant Hybrid Amaryllis

There is probably no finer flower plant than the Amaryllis. It is a very large flower, red or pink in color, and shaped like a lily. All the way from two to twelve blooms to a single bulb. They are very easy to grow. Pot the bulbs in rich dirt in fairly large pots in the fall, winter or spring, and they will bloom from February to May. The bulbs rested will bloom again next year. We have a wonderful strain of them. Price, 75c each; 3 for \$2.00.



Miscellaneous Spring Bulbs

1501—Tuberose. Tall spikes of pure waxy white flowers of delicate fragrance. 5c each, 6 for 25c, 50c per dozen, postpaid.

1602—Madeira Vine. A beautiful and very rapid climber. Grows from a root like a potato. 5c each, 6 for 25c, 45c per dozen, postpaid.

1503—Panama Lily. The bulbs should be planted in the spring after the cold weather is past. It blooms the first year and blooms very early, ahead of any other lily. Each 25c, postpaid.

1606—Dasheens, Trinidad or Edible

This is a plant newly introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a field and garden crop in the South. Fine for ornament, used like Caladiums, which they so much resemble. Price, 15c each; 6 for 75c; or \$1.40 per dozen.

1605—Caladium or Elephant's Ear



These plants do not bloom, but are valued for the appearance of their enormous leaves. They often grow 3 feet in length, and make a fine background for small plants and flowers. Start in a flower pot in the house and set out when the ground is warm. Give rich soil and plenty of moisture. 20c each, 2 for 35c, \$1.95 per dozen.

Dahlias

The dahlia is queen of fall flowers, as the rose is of the early summer. They much resemble a rose in appearance, and, except for fragrance, they are the equal of roses in every way. They are as easily grown as potatoes, will grow in any kind of soil, and give continuous bloom in the greatest profusion from late June until after frost.

They cover a time of year when flowers are scarce, and are fine for bouquets or decorations of any kind. The colors range from pure white to the darkest red and show all the shades between. The roots can be taken up in the fall and stored like potatoes till spring, when a single hill can be divided into roots enough to make a big bed.



Decorative

- 1551—Jack Rose. Velvety wine red.
- 1552—Golden Beauty. Bright golden yellow.
- 1553—Sylvia. Flesh pink.
- 1554—Mrs. Hartong. Rich golden bronze.
- 1555—Princess Juliana. Pure white.

Cactus

- 1556—Earl of Pembroke. Bright plum color.
- 1557—Libelle. Deep rose purple.
- 1558—J. H. Jackson. Very dark red.
- 1559—Perle de Lyon. Pure white.
- 1560—Kremhilde. Pink, tinted white.

Show

- 1561—A. D. Lavonia. Soft pink.
- 1562—White Swan. Pure white.
- 1563—Red Hussar. Rich cardinal red.
- 1564—Manhattan Beauty. Variegated.
- 1565—Victoria. Rich yellow.

Prices on All Varieties: 25c each; 2 for 45c; 3 for 65c; 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.40—either all alike or assorted, as you wish.

1566—Mixed Dahlias

We have quite a lot of mixed dahlias, all colors and kinds, which we sell cheap. They are all double, but cannot promise any special colors. They are good, sound bulbs, all good bloomers, and a bargain at the price. 6 for 65c; 12 for \$1.25, all postpaid.

1965—Color Collection

12 Dahlias for \$1.75

Twelve choice dahlias in assorted colors, all good strong tubers, well packed in a box, and mailed postpaid for \$1.75. Good assortment of colors, our selection from varieties. Colors marked separately. Money back if not suited. We cannot sell less than full set of 12 on this.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

Nursery Department

Plants, Bulbs, Shrubbery, Vines, Etc.

STATE OF IOWA

Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

Office of State Entomologist, Ames, Iowa.

This Certifies that the nursery premises of HENRY FIELD SEED CO., located at Shenandoah, Iowa, have been inspected as provided by the laws of Iowa (Section 2575-a51 supplement to the Code of 1913) and found apparently free from dangerous insect pests or plant diseases.

This certificate expires September 1st, 1935. Certificate No. 159.

Carl J. Drake, State Entomologist.
Dated September 1, 1934.

THIS CERTIFICATE as shown above is on every package of nursery stock that we send out. It just shows you that we must be about right or we can not do business.

Order Early. It is important that you get your order in early. Plants and trees of all kinds do much better planted very early. The chances are always against success with late planting. Besides, the early orders are more likely to get the pick of the stock, and do not run into shortages and other troubles as late orders might.

Strawberries and Other Small Fruit. We have been growing and selling hundreds of thousands of berry plants for years. We sold over one and a half million strawberries last year and nearly every one of them lived, too. And we sold almost as many asparagus plants, and they lived.

Flower Bulbs and Plants. You know already what we are on flower bulbs and plants.

Ornamentals. We can supply practically anything you want in the line of ornamentals. We grow oceans of that sort of stock and what we do not grow ourselves we can get.

The Time to Plant. Unless otherwise specified, all kinds of plants, trees, and shrubbery should be planted in the spring, March, April and May, and the earlier the better. Here with us April is the month. Further south it might be March, and in the extreme north, in May.

Nursery Stock Postpaid

Unless otherwise specified, all nursery stock is sent by parcel post, postpaid, anywhere in United States. Remember this in comparing prices, as most nurserymen compel you to pay the charges.



Primula Iris

When to Plant Iris

Iris is one flower that can be planted at almost any time of the year. I like best to plant it in the fall or early spring, but really it can be planted almost any time with a fair chance of success. It is one flower that I have succeeded in moving while it was in bloom, and you know very few outdoor flowers can be moved when they are big and in bloom.

They will grow on practically any soil. We have some on good garden soil, some on clay fill, where we scraped dirt out of the cellar, some on rich ground, and some on poor, and they all seem to thrive about alike. We have a row of them along the curb overhanging the pavement, and they seem to enjoy it.

Iris for National Flower

Some have suggested that the Iris should be our National flower, as it is probably the only flower that can be grown in every part of the United States.

Prices on Named Varieties: 15c each; 2 for 25c; 4 for 50c; 8 for \$1.00; 12, \$1.50, all alike or assorted.

2003—Berlin. On the same order as Candicans and Princess Beatrice, only lower growing. This makes an excellent flower for vases.

2004—Candicans. A good deal like the Princess Beatrice in habit of growth and coloring, but not quite so tall and flowers not quite so large.

2005—Fairy Queen. Most beautiful of all iris to my notion and one of the most free bloomers, also. White shaded light blue on border.

2006—Flavescens. A good deal like White Swan in size and habit of growth, but more of a yellow color.

2007—Fredrick. Of medium height. Standards pale lavender Falls lavender barred with brown. Very free and good for massing.

2008—Harlequin. Rather odd variety as its name indicates. Blue and white striped.

Iris Pumila. These are the old fashioned dwarfs which grow about eight inches high and bloom very early in the spring. We can supply either the 2009—white or 2010—purple.

2011—Mrs. H. Darwin. A beautiful pure white with lavender veins at base of lower petals. Very free bloomer. Medium height.

2012—Princess Beatrice. (Pallida Dalmatica). The standards are fine delicate lavender in color, while the falls are slightly deeper shade of lavender.

2013—Purple King. This variety blooms right with Silver King, but color deep, dark, rich purple, almost black.

2014—Queen of the Gypsies. The standards are of old gold, shaded with smoky pearl.

2015—Ruby Queen. Variety is nearest to a genuine red of any variety, not a true red but best described as a claret color.

2016—Queen of May. A delicate lilac pink.

2017—Sans Souci. The standards are a bright golden yellow and the falls are very thickly dotted with veins and criss-cross of a common crimson brown.

The Siberian Iris belongs to a different family altogether. Leaves like grass. Roots fibrous.

2018—blue or 2019—white.

2020—Silver King. A beautiful pearly or silvery white. It is large and showy like Purple King, but is a direct contrast to it in color.

2021—White Swan. A beautiful creamy white throughout both standards and falls, often four or five flowers in bloom at the same time on same stem.

2022—Mixed Iris. We have several rows of Iris of mixed varieties, where we have planted the odds and ends of named varieties that were left at the end of the season, or where we have planted small lots in case we did not have enough to keep it on the list of named varieties. Price, \$1.00 per dozen.

2023—10 Iris Collection \$1

These consist of various shades of pink, blue, lavender, yellow, purple, and pure white. All beautiful modern varieties. This is a special introductory advertising offer to get you started with Iris. Full descriptions and planting instructions are included.



German Iris Mixed

The Peony

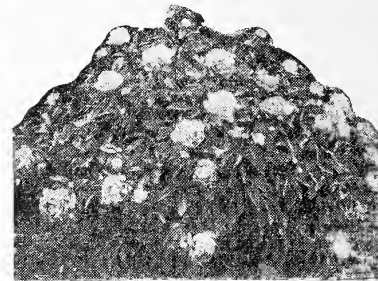
The peonies are hardy, and like some few other things, get better with age. It needs little or no attention, and with proper planting will produce wonderfully. Peonies may be planted in September or October, or early in the spring, and should be planted liberally by every flower lover. They can be planted either in rows, in beds, or in single clumps, and will add greatly to the general appearance of the home place. We advise fall planting.

Spade the ground at least two feet deep, the richer the better. Set the crowns three or four inches below the surface. It is well to reset the clump about every eight years, dividing the roots with a large knife, leaving three or four eyes on each piece.

You cannot expect the peonies to bloom the first year. In two years time, or perhaps more, you will find on the bushes blooms up to 8 and 10 inches across. Peonies that you find listed are real hardy roots, and in divisions from three to five eyes.

2034—New Peony, May King

A new and distinct variety of peony entirely different in growth and appearance from other varieties. Very early, blood red, and very free flowering. It is medium in size, perfect half globe in shape, and the deepest, dazzling blood red. The bush is rather dwarf, and the foliage entirely different in appearance from other peonies. Price, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen. Supply limited.



2035—Special Offer on Peonies

3 for \$1.00. 1 dozen, \$3.50

Red, Pink, and White

We have a lot of odds and ends of varieties which we do not care to carry on our list, or of which we have lost the names, and these we simply sort up by color—white in one pile, reds in another, and pinks in another—and sell them that way, simply by color. They are good peonies and will be the color you ask for. They will be good sized plants, but we cannot promise you any certain variety or type. They will be labeled as to color. Price, 3 for \$1.00, either all one color, or assorted colors; 12 for \$3.50, 100 for \$25.00.

Quantity Prices

On all peonies, unless otherwise specified, we sell dozens at 10 times the single price, and half dozens at 5 times the single price. For instance, Bryant's White which sells at 50c would be \$5.00 per dozen, and \$2.50 per half dozen. If in need of a total of 100 or more, ask for special prices.

Prices below are for regular 3 to 5 eye divisions of good size and quality. Dozen price is 10 times single price, and one-half dozen, 5 times.

White Peonies

2038—Bryants White. Large, double, pure white, .	\$50
2039—Duc de Wellington. White, sulphur center, .	50
2040—Festiva Maxima. Large, white, pink tinted center, .	75
2041—Floral Treasure. Blush pink, very large, .	50
2042—Duchess de Nemours. Sulphur white, .	50
2043—Mrs. Douglas. Pure white, .	50
2044—Queen Victoria. Opens up blush pink, turns white, .	50

Red Peonies

2045—Felix Crousse. A big, beautiful, glorious red. Best red of all, .	\$1.00
2046—Lizzie. Good red, .	50
2047—Louis Van Houtii. Dark crimson, .	50

These prices are postpaid. Order by number.

- 2034—May King. Extra deep dark red, early peony, which we introduced a few years ago. Blooms about ten days to two weeks earlier than any other peony 1.00
2048—Olive Logan. Outer petals purplish rose, center light .50
2049—Rebecca. (Terry). Tall purplish rose and white .50
2050—Robert Burns. Outer petals purplish rose. Lighter inside .50
2051—Rachel. An early dark red. .50
2052—Rose Fragnans. Rose color, large, full, double .50
2053—Grover Cleveland. Very large, dark red, tall grower. Father Terry's masterpiece. Supply limited 2.00
2054—Ruth. A beautiful intense red, of medium size, and very free blooming. It makes more blooms than any other red we have ever had. .75
2055—Karl Rosenfield. A glorious big deep red. Very scarce as yet, but every one will have it sooner or later 2.00

Pink Peonies

- 2056—Asa Gray. Free blooming, light pink. .75
2057—Edulis Superba. Early rose pink, one of best .60
2058—Humel. Cherry pink. Silver tipped. Late .50
2059—Mons Jules Elie. Pale rose, one of finest. 1.00
2060—Reine Victoria. Rose pink, strong bloomer. .50
2061—Stella (Terry). Delicate rose, crimson center, fine .50
2062—Terry No. 4. Light rose, very large. .50

2037—Peonies—The Cream of the List—Three for \$2.00

Lots of people ask me to pick out for them the very best peonies in the list. That is hard to do, for they are all good, but here is my personal choice:
Festiva Maxima (white) .75c each
Edulis Superba (pink) .60c each
Felix Crousse (red) \$1.00 each
Each stands at the very top of its class.
One large strong plant of each, by prepaid parcel post to your door. \$2.00

2036—Peonies, Mixed, All Colors—30c Each

We always have more or less mixed peonies on hand. Stakes get lost, labels get torn off, and so on. Good stuff, but we don't know what it is. 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100—all postpaid.

Grapes

More grapes will be planted this year for both commercial and domestic purposes than ever before. We grow here in our trial grounds, some of the best rooted and hardest plants I have ever seen. Everybody should have a few grape vines in the home garden. There is hardly a yard so small, either in the country or city, that room for from one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They can be planted alongside the house or trained over fences, trellises or doorways, and made ornamental as well as useful. They do well on any soil, except low, wet ground. We believe in the list we are offering is included the best varieties grown in this country.



Concord

productive, bunches large, berries juicy and sweet, not the earliest, but ripens over longer period than most kinds.

Moore's Early is not a heavy grower but bunches and berries are large and fine; early.

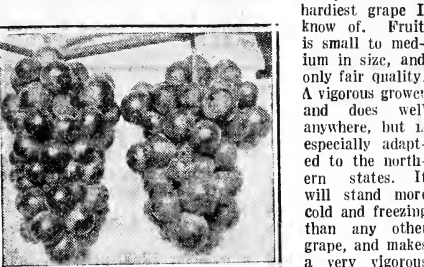
Worden, in growth, is much like Concord. Fruit about the same size and of excellent flavor.

Campbell's Early commences to ripen soon after Moore's Early; berries very large. Keeps well and is a good shipper and good quality.

Champion is a fairly good market grape, but poor qual-

ity. Very vigorous grower, bunches medium and compact. Fruit showy, and a heavy bearer, but too sour to eat.

The Beta grape is a cross with a wild variety and is the



Among the white varieties Moore's Diamond and Niagara are about equal in growth of vine and hardiness and also in size of bunches and berries. Moore's Diamond is greenish white, juicy and tender. Niagara, yellowish white. Skin thin but tough; good shipper and market berry.

Elvira is a smaller grape than either Niagara or Moore's Diamond, but bunches very compact, and a great bearer.

Pocklington is golden yellow when ripe. Fruit medium in size, very showy, sweet and juicy; fine flavor.

Of the red varieties, Agawam and Salem are the largest berries and heaviest bunches. Agawam is an extra strong grower, fruit very dark red when fully ripe. Skin thick, pulp juicy, and of a peculiar spicy flavor. A great bearer and splendid keeper, ripens ten days to two weeks later than Concord. Salem ripens late in September, coppery red, thin skin, sweet and tender.

Delaware is a fine table grape. Bunches small, berries rather small, light red, and sweet. Earlier than either Agawam or Salem.

Catawba is fine in the south.

Prepaid Price List of Grapes

At these prices all grape vines will be delivered by parcel post or prepaid express. (Six or more at doz. rate.)

We advise strong 1 year as the best size to plant, but we can also supply 2 year in the leading varieties at higher prices, as noted below.

		1 Year		2 Year	
BLACK GRAPES		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Concord	2082—20c	\$2.00		2083—30c	\$3.00
Campbell's Early	2084—25c	2.50		2085—35c	3.50
Early Champion	2086—20c	2.00		2087—35c	3.50
Moore's Early	2088—25c	2.50		2089—35c	3.50
Worden	2090—25c	2.50		2091—35c	3.50
Beta	2092—20c	2.00			
WHITE GRAPES		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Diamond	2094—25c	2.50			
Elvira	2096—20c	2.00			
Niagara	2098—20c	2.00		2099—30c	3.00
Pocklington	2100—25c	2.50			
RED GRAPES		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Agawam	2102—20c	2.00		2103—30c	3.00
Delaware	2104—30c	3.00			
Salem	2106—25c	2.50			
Catawba	2108—20c	2.00		2109—30c	3.00

Sage

2478—Mammoth Broad Leaf. This is the old fashioned sage, used for seasoning. These plants are large 2 year old roots. 25c each; \$1.40 for 6; or \$2.75 doz.

Horse Radish

Maliner Kren or Improved Bavarian. Can be grown from either cuttings or from crowns. Crowns are top portion of large roots and will make hill first year.

Postpaid Prices Doz. 100
2119—Horse Radish Crowns (3 for 25c) .75c \$4.00
2120—Horse Radish Cuttings. .35c \$1.50
For large lots Horse Radish Cuttings ask for special prices.



Sage

Have An Asparagus Bed

Most of you have an idea that there is some great mystery about the growing of asparagus, and that you have no chance of success with it. Nothing to it. It really grows like a weed. Just give it room and decent cultivation, and you can't help but succeed. It's mighty good eating in the spring of the year too. Nothing better.

The best way to get a start is from the plants. We have literally millions of them. Best size is strong 1 year. Some people though, prefer 2 year. Take your choice. We have both.

Set the plants early. It's all hosh this talk about trenching and all that. Just get the roots in the ground right side up and covered about 3 or 4 inches deep. That's all. Keep them well hoed all the first summer. Then in the fall mulch heavily; keep mulched heavy enough to keep weeds down all the time from that on. Put plants 10 inches apart in the rows. Rows any convenient width apart. No crop the first year, but a fair crop the next year, and plenty from then on for 20 years to come. Cut every day or every other day from early spring till peas come. Great money makers. Can't freeze out, or drown out, or hail out. Sure income. Regular pension. Sells readily at most places at 10c to 25c pound.

Field culture, 12,000 plants per acre. Home garden, with rows 2 feet apart, 100 plants for bed 10x20 feet. We offer the 2001—Washington Rustproof, which is a great improvement on all the old sorts, as it is practically free from the dreaded asparagus rust.

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We offer the 2001—Washington Rustproof, which is a great improvement on all the old sorts, as it is practically free from the dreaded asparagus rust.

Postpaid Prices on Asparagus Plants
These prices include delivery prepaid by either parcel post or express. Prices for strong plants.

2001—1 YEAR PLANTS—Washington					
Doz.	25	100	200	300	500
\$.40	\$.60	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$5.00	\$7.50

2002—2 YEAR PLANTS—Washington					
Doz.	25	100	200	300	500
\$.60	\$.85	\$2.50	\$4.25	\$5.75	\$8.25

2142—Giant Seedless Rhubarb

We have a special strain of Rhubarb of the old fashioned big tender, juicy kind like we used to call the "wine plant," which throws up almost no seed stalks, but throws all its strength into the edible stems. It has taken us several years to work up a stock of it as it has to be increased by divisions, and that is slow work, but you get the real thing that way. We now have enough that we can offer a limited amount of it, and I will guarantee it is the best rhubarb you ever saw, and practically seedless. That fact is worth a great deal to growers.

Price, postpaid, 2 for 25c; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.



Rhubarb

These prices are postpaid. Order by number.

Ornamental Vines



Hybrid Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Engelmannii*)

Everyone likes vines on a house. They give shade to a window, protection to a porch, and beauty to a pillar. Some of the varieties will climb and stick to a brick wall.

I have chosen a list of vines that can be depended upon anywhere, and will grow for anyone. All of the ones named on this page are perfectly hardy and easy to grow.

Most vines do best planted in the spring—the earlier the better. I do not advise fall planting for them. If planted in a row along a wall or fence they should usually be planted about 3 feet apart. On a building it is usually best to plant one or two at each window or pillar which is to be covered.

2121—Boston Ivy. (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). A beautiful climbing vine which clings tightly to any kind of a wall. Especially good on brick or stucco house walls. This is the true variety which "sticketh closer than a brother." 35c each, 2 for 65c, 3 for 95c, \$3.50 dozen.

2122—Hybrid Boston Ivy. (*Ampelopsis Engelmannii*). Larger and stronger growing than the Boston Ivy, and extremely hardy under all conditions, but does not cling quite so well. Used very extensively here and west, on account of its extreme hardiness and rapid growth. Looks some like American Ivy. 35c each, 2 for 65c, 3 for 95c, \$3.50 per dozen.

2123—American Ivy. (*Virginia Creeper* or *Woodbine*). This is a native American vine and is hardy all over the country. It is a beautiful vine and the fastest grower of any. Requires some support. 35c each, 2 for 65c, \$3.50 per dozen.

2124—Trumpet Flower. (*Bignonia Radicans*). A hardy native vine, an extra strong grower and always looks well. Has glossy green leaves and large trumpet shaped flowers. Blooms practically all summer and fall. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, stone pile, etc. Will climb anywhere if it can find anything to climb on. 45c each, 2 for 85c, \$4.50 per dozen.

2125—Bitter Sweet. (*Celastrus Scandens*). A well known, hardy, native vine. Yellow flowers in June, followed by orange-colored pods, which split open. 45c each, 2 for 85c, \$4.50 per dozen.

Wistaria. Beautiful climbing vine, with great drooping clusters of purple or white flowers. Hardy anywhere. We have the 2126—**American Purple** and the 2127—**Chinese White**. 65c each, 2 for \$1.25.

Honeysuckle. These are well known and loved by all. They are hardy and easy to grow; are great climbers and will grow anywhere. They range from white to yellow in color of bloom. The best one to my notion is the 2128—**Halleana**, or Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. 50c each, 2 for 95c, \$5.00 dozen. We also have the 2129—**Red Coral**, deep red variety at the same price.

2130—Clematis Paniculata (*Japanese Clematis*). Hardy, thrifty, and quick growing. Has great masses of fragrant white flowers about the size of apple blossoms, in July, August and September. Climbs readily where there is any support or trellis. 45c each, 2 for 85c, \$4.50 per dozen.

2131—Clematis Jackmanii. The big purple clematis. Very fine, but hard to grow. We can furnish fine plants, but sell them without guarantee as to living. \$1.00 each.

2143—Hardy Flower Collection

Hardy flowers for fall or spring. A whole garden for \$2.25. The most desirable of all flowers for a farm garden or for a town garden are the hardy flowers that live and grow and bloom from year to year without any attention or replanting.

—1 white peony, 1 red peony, 1 pink peony, 1 blue iris, 1 yellow iris, 1 white iris, 1 bush columbine, 1 hardy phlox, pink; 1 hardy phlox, red; 1 hardy hibiscus, and 1 lemon lily.

This makes 11 bushes in all, which sell at \$2.65. A special price on this collection of \$2.25.

Special Offer: If you can get some of your neighbors to put in with you, I will make you an even lower price. Two complete collections for \$4.00, or three complete collections for \$5.75.

2144—\$2 Collection of Shrubs

Collection of Hardy Shrubs. I like best the old-fashioned ones like we used to have in my grandmother's garden. I have here made up a list of 5 old favorites that will suit everyone. You will find a long list farther over, but if you want just a few and don't have much money to spend, here is the list you want.

1 Hardy White Rose, 1 Snowball, 1 Bridal Wreath, 1 Hardy Hydrangea, 1 Purple Lilac.

1 good sized plant of each for \$2.00 postpaid.

An Old Fashioned Garden

2145—20 Perennials for \$3.00

For those who like the old fashioned flowers that come up every year, but who do not know exactly what to buy, we have made up a collection of 20 plants which will give you flowers practically all summer, and will come up and bloom every year with no special care. The list will probably be made up of the following sorts, but we may change it a little from time to time.

Columbine, Coreopsis, Shasta Daisy, Delphinium, Gaillardia, Hardy Phlox, Hollyhocks, Lemon Lily, Tiger Lily, Day Lily.

It will all be good big plants, fresh and sure to grow, and will be our own selection of sorts. We cannot make up a collection to order for you at this price. If there are special things you want, better order them separately. There will be at least 10 different kinds, (2 of each), and probably more. All will be carefully labeled and well packed, and sent prepaid. Price, \$3.00.

Hardy Perennials

2156—Achillea (*The Pearl*). Pure white, double, flowers all summer, prized for cutting. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2157—Bleeding Heart. An old favorite. It will grow well anywhere and is one of the few flowers that will grow and bloom well where they get no sun whatever. 2 to 3 feet high. 65c each, 2 for \$1.25, \$6.50 per dozen.

2158—Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia Magnifica*). A hardy perennial which blooms the first season up to frost. The woody stems die back each winter and start from the roots in the spring. Makes a good specimen plant or can be used for hedge. Do not plant in sod or in too much shade. 40c each, 2 for 75c, \$4.00 per dozen.

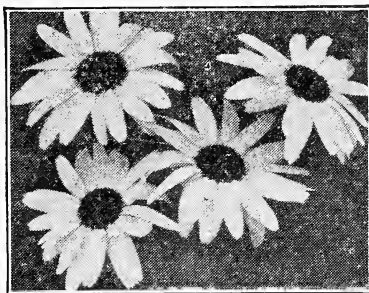
2159—Canterbury Bells (*Campanula*). An old time favorite, sometimes known as cup-and-saucer flower. Handsome. Blue or white cup shaped flower, blooming in June or July. 2 to 3 feet high. Mixed colors only. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

Chrysanthemum (*Hardy Pompom*). Not much to say about it. The old fashioned favorite, in colors, 2160—white, 2161—yellow, 2162—red. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2163—Columbine (*Aquilegia*). A native of our Iowa timber. We can supply both single and double in mixed colors which include all shades of blue, pink and yellow. Mixed colors only. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 dozen.

2164—Coreopsis Lanceolata. Somewhat like a daisy, but deep solid yellow in color with a dark brown center. Bloom all summer and fall. 1 to 2 feet high. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2165—Digitalis (*Foxglove*). An old fashioned favorite,



Oxeye Daisy

bearing tall spikes of delicate flowers. Mixed colors. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. 35c each, 2 for 65c, \$3.50 dozen.

2166—Delphinium (*Hardy Larkspur*). This beautiful tall plant is something like the common annual larkspur, only it is perfectly hardy and grows from 3 to 5 feet high, with large clusters of beautiful flowers, ranging from pure snowy white, through all the shades of blue to dark purple. Mixed colors only..25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2171—Gaillardia (*Blanket Flower*). Sometimes known as pin-cushion plant. The flower is shaped somewhat like a daisy in a brilliant blending of red, yellow and brown. The center instead of being small like a daisy, is about an inch across and is as round as a marble, giving it the name of pin-cushion plant. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2172—Golden Glow (*Rudebeckia*). Grows 5 to 6 feet high, producing large, double, golden yellow flowers which resemble the cactus dahlia. Fine for background. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.



Phlox

Hardy Phlox. This I consider one of the most desirable of hardy flowers. The heads often measure 7 to 9 inches long, and the flowers oftentimes as large as a silver quarter. They do best in a sunny location, and a rich soil, but will do fairly well in partial shade. Can be set either spring or fall. Bloom from early summer until frost. 2174—Red. 25c each 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2175—White. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2176—Pink. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2177—White with Red Eye..25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2178—Pink with Red Eye. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2179—Hardy Phlox Mixed—Special Offer. Mixed phlox, all fine plants but not labeled as to color, good colors and good strong plants. 3 for 50c, 6 for 85c, \$1.50 per dozen.

Hollyhocks. These are well known, and need no description. No old-fashioned garden is complete without them. We can supply a splendid lot of them in either 2205—single, or 2206—double, in mixed colors. The single varieties have the largest blooms and are the most healthy and best growers. The best way to plant them is as a background, say along the fence or next to the wall of a house. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2207—Oxeye Daisy. This is the old-fashioned Marguerite daisy which is smaller than the Shasta daisy but very free blooming, hardy. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 dozen.

Perennial Sweet Peas (*Lathyrus Latifolius*). Looks like the regular sweet pea, but lives for years and gets better the older it gets. Will stand any amount of drought and stay green and blooming. They come in 2209—white, 2210—pink, and 2208—red. A single plant when well established will make a great mass of vines. Sometimes grows 5 to 8 ft. high. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 dozen.

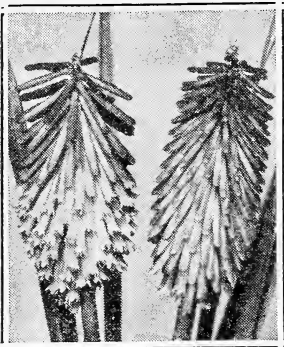
Pinks. We have a number of varieties of hardy pinks, but the best are the four we list. The 2213—**Diadem**, 2214—**Fireball**, 2212—**Snowball**, and the old fashioned 2211—**Grass Pinks**. The Diadem comes in all colors, mixed, and is remarkably bright in appearance. The Fireball is bright red almost like a carnation. Snowball is the same thing only white. The Grass Pink is a favorite in old fashioned gardens. It is small but intensely fragrant. Grow 1 to 2 feet high. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2215—Shasta Daisy. The Shasta daisy is the giant daisy of California introduced by Luther Burbank. They grow about 2 feet high with enormous white flowers, sometimes 4 or 5 inches across, with a small yellow center. They make large plants with literally hundreds of blooms to a plant. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2216—Sweet William. Everyone knows these beautiful old-fashioned flowers. They are hardy everywhere. They grow like pinks but make great heads of blooms instead of separate flowers. Grows 1 to 2 feet high. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

These prices are postpaid. Order by number.

2217—Tritoma (Red Hot Poker, Flame Flower, or Sky Rocket Plant). An old favorite. Blooms from August to first of October. Sends up fine spikes of scarlet orange flowers which look well in masses or alone. They are not absolutely hardy, and must be mulched well. 35c each, 2 for 65c, 3 for 95c.



Tritoma

2218—Pyrranthum (Painted Daisy). A very beautiful colored daisy which makes a handsome cut flower. Protect with a slight mulch for winter. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2219—Sedum-Spectabilis. Useful and pretty as a border plant, producing handsome rose colored flowers in late fall. Grows erect to a height of 15 to 18 inches. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2222—Yucca (Adams Needle, Filamentosa)...Most striking for isolated spots of all the hardy plants. Broad, evergreen sword-like foliage, and creamy white flowers. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

Hardy Lilies

2223—Lemon Lily (Hemerocallis). A very fragrant, hardy, old fashioned flower. It blooms in May very freely, in clusters on slender stems about 2 feet high. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

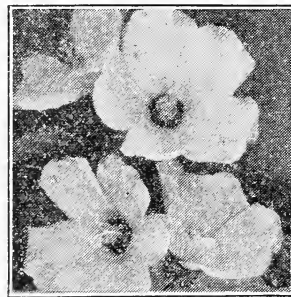
2224—Day Lily (Hemerocallis Fulva). Much like the Lemon lily except that it is darker in color. It blooms in July and August. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 dozen.

Tiger Lily (Lilium Tigrinum). A deep orange red, with black spots. Very showy and hardy. 2225—single, or 2226—double. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.00 per dozen.

2227—Lily of the Valley. A beautiful old fashioned flower, well known to everyone. Perfectly hardy and increases rapidly. Very fragrant. 4 for 35c, 75c dozen.

New Hardy Hibiscus

This is one of the finest in the hardy flowers, having



Hardy Hibiscus

2294—Mixed. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.50 per dozen.
2295—Pink. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.50 per dozen.
2296—Red. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.50 per dozen.
2297—White. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.50 per dozen.

Hardy Ferns, 20 for \$5.00

These are not the house plant ferns but the big hardy Ostrich Plume ferns that grow outdoors and live over the winter. They do best in partial shade such as the north side of the house. We sell 20 for \$5.00, delivered postpaid, and would suggest twelve 2246—Ostrich Plume, four 2248—Goldies, and four 2247—Osmundas, can give you 20 Ostrich Plume if you prefer. 10 for \$3.00, or 1 for 50c, postpaid. Large lots \$20.00 per 100, by express, not prepaid.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

Althea (Rose of Sharon). This shrub deserves to be better known and more generally planted as it is beautiful, free blooming, clean, and hardy, except under extreme conditions when it may kill back a little. Practically ever-blooming. Large showy flowers in either 2261—Red, 2260—White, or 2259—Purple. 35c each, 2 for 65c, 4 for \$1.00.

2262—Barberry, Thunbergii. A very pretty dwarf barberry from Japan. Has glossy, green foliage changing to a coppery red in the fall. Has attractive yellow blossoms and little red berries which hang on all winter. Makes a beautiful specimen plant, and is also fine in groups or as a hedge. 35c each, 2 for 60c, 4 for \$1.00.

Bush Honeysuckle. A fine showy plant for either a single or for groups of hedges. Colors, 2265—white—2264—pink, or 2263—red. 35c each, 2 for 60c, 4 for \$1.00.

2266—Calycanthus. The old fashioned "Sweet-scented Shrub." Has velvety deep purple flowers. 35c each, 2 for 60c, 4 for \$1.00.

2267—Dogwood, Red Barked. Grows from 3 to 6 feet high, and has small, white blooms, but is especially valued for the bright red color of the twigs. 35c each, 2 for 60c, 4 for \$1.00.

Deutzia. A very showy Japanese shrub of dense upright growth, bearing a profusion of showy 2269—white or 2270—rose colored flowers. State color wanted. 35c each, 2 for 60c, 4 for \$1.00.

2271—Forsythia (Golden Bell). Vigorous grower, drooping branches, with yellow flowers. 35c each, 2 for 60c, 4 for \$1.00.

2272—Flowering Quince (Japonica). A low growing, bushy, thorny quince. Literally covered in the spring with glowing scarlet blooms. 50c each, 2 for 95c, \$5.00 doz.

2273—Golden Elder. Foliage a bright golden yellow all season. 35c each, 2 for 60c, 4 for \$1.00.

2274—High Bush Cranberry. Similar to Snowball, but the bloom is more open and spreading. Blooms profusely in May, followed later by clusters of bright scarlet fruit something like cranberries, but not edible. 45c each, 2 for 85c, or \$4.50 per dozen.

2275—Hydrangea Arb. (Ever-blooming or Hills of Snow). A true Hydrangea, which is practically ever-blooming from July on. Pure white blooms borne freely on slender branches. Very desirable. 50c each 2 for 95c, \$5.00 per dozen.

2276—Hydrangea P. G. This is the dwarf growing plant with the enormous bloom which change to purple and green late in the fall. Can be trained to tree form if desired. Hardy. 50c each, 2 for 95c, or \$5.00 per dozen.

2277—Lilac, Purple. One of the best of the old fashioned flowers. Blooms freely when once established, and will grow anywhere. 35c each, 2 for 60c, 4 for \$1.00.

2278—Lilac, White. Same as above but pure white in color. Grows all right but is harder to propagate, and so costs more. 45c each, 2 for 85c, \$4.50 per dozen.

2279—Snowball. A well known old favorite. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. Bears great clusters of snowy white globes of flowers in May. Hardy anywhere. 45c each, 2 for 85c, \$4.50 per dozen.

2280—Snowberry. A fine ornamental shrub, very hardy, and bearing great clusters of waxy white berries which stay on all fall and winter. 35c each, 2 for 60c, 4, \$1.00.

2282—Spirea Anthony Waterer. A new, crimson flowering spirea. Dwarfish and very compact, growing 15 to 18 inches in height and covered nearly the whole growing season with deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy and fine for low clumps. 45c each, 2 for 85c.

2283—Spirea Billardii. A hardy upright shrub, 4 to 5 feet height in height. Flowers in dense panicles of rich pink. Blooms in July and August and frequently again in the fall. 35c each, 2 for 60c, 4 for \$1.00.

2284—Spirea Van Houtii. The grandest of all the spiraea. A beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season. When in flower is a fountain of white bloom, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet. 35c each, 2 for 60c, 4 for \$1.00.



Hydrangea

2285—Syringa (Mock Orange). A hardy free flowering shrub with the most showy, fragrant flowers. Grows 8 to 10 feet in height, with spreading and often arching branches. Very fragrant. 35c each, 2 for 65c, \$3.50 doz.

2286—Spirea Thunbergii. Dwarf growing, and very early blooming, with fine white flowers. Very fine foliage. 35c each, 2 for 60c, 4 for \$1.00.

2287—Tamarix. A hardy shrub of strong growth, with foliage light and feathery as asparagus. Very fine for single plants if kept trimmed, but lately has been much used for hedging. Will stand extreme of heat and cold. 35c each, 2 for 60c, 4 for \$1.00.

2291—Weigela Candida. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and continues to bloom at intervals through the summer...50c each.

2292—Weigela Rosea. The tallest growing. Foliage a very dark green, flowers bright rose. 50c each, 2 for 95c.

2293—Weigela Eva Rathke. Dark red in color. Blooms more profusely than the Candida and Rosea, and is more dwarfish in habit. 50c each, 2 for 95c.

ABOUT SIZES. Our shrubs are all nice thrifty 2 year plants, 12 to 18 inches high, and well rooted. If you want extra large plants, 3 to 4 years old, we can supply them on special order, at double the prices named, not postpaid.

Hedge Plants

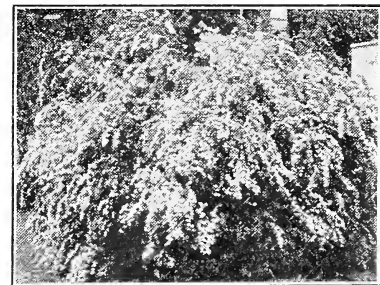
What to Plant for a Hedge

It takes a hedge to set a yard off right. Either as a partition line, a border drive or a screen at the back. For a screen at the back to grow tall, and not be trimmed very much, Bridal Wreath or Spirea Van Houtii can't be beaten. If you want a low hedge to be kept trimmed, plant Barberry Thunbergii or any one of the three Privets, California Privet is not as hardy as Ithota and Amoor this far north. Ithota is the more bushy and makes the best quick growing hedge of the two hardy varieties. It branches more freely and stands for excessive trimming. Amoor is also a good variety but stands more erect.

	Doz.	25	100
2262—Barberry Thunbergii, rustless...	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$20.00
2284—Spirea Van Houtii.....	3.00	5.00	20.00
2298—California Privet, not hardy...	2.00	3.00	12.00
2299—Amoor River Privet, hardy....	3.00	5.00	20.00
2300—Ithota Privet, hardy.....	3.00	5.00	20.00
2287—Tamarix Amur, very hardy....	3.00	5.00	20.00
2286—Spirea Thunbergii, dwarf.....	3.00	5.00	20.00

Privet, Ideal Trimmed Hedge

If you want a hedge to keep trimmed, Privet is the thing to plant. Set the plants 1 foot apart in the row. Cut them back severely when planting, and make them branch. Then keep them trimmed smooth and you will get fine results. See table for low quantity prices.



Spirea

2284—Spirea Van Houtii as a Hedge

You never saw a much finer hedge than Spirea makes. It is a mass of white when in bloom, and the green foliage is beautiful all summer. Should not be sheared closely if you want good blooms, but the branches should be allowed to grow and droop as they wish. At the price we sell them, you can afford to plant them close in the row, which gives the best effect. We sell the plants in quantities at 20c each, postpaid in zones 2, 3, and 4. This would cost you only \$10 for plants for a 50 foot hedge.

These prices are postpaid. Order by number.

Roses

There are whole books on rose culture so we will only attempt to give a few important pointers. First of all, select a very rich soil in a warm sunny location. You cannot make it too rich for roses. Early planting is best, say the first of May here in southern Iowa. Plant in beds or rows. We like our flowers in rows here so that we can tend them quickly. Better place the plants about two feet apart. Cover the tops of the newly planted bush with a mound of loose dirt about six inches high. It will keep the tops from drying out. After the buds swell and start, rake the dirt away. Prune the bush each season, cutting out old and weak canes, and cutting back the remaining ones about one-half, early before growth starts.

Roses are best planted in beds. If they are to be worked from both sides, five or six feet is wide enough and three feet is the proper width for beds against the walls. Beds that are too wide necessitate stepping in them when picking blooms or when cultivating. Narrow beds are poor because of the intrusion of grass roots upon the nourishment which would otherwise go to the roses. Best to reserve the rose bed for roses alone.

Remember when you trim roses that in most cases the climbers bloom on the wood of the previous season, while on the ordinary bush rose it is the new wood, or wood of the present season that bears the bloom. Do not cut any but the dead wood off on the climbers and trim rather severely the bush type.

There is nothing much finer than roses. Everyone loves them and tries to grow them. And almost everyone can succeed, too. Get big two-year plants ready for immediate blooming. There are hundreds of varieties of them, but the ones I have listed here are the cream of the list.

We sell entirely 2-year field grown rose plants, good, thrifty, hardy, sturdy plants. They are dormant, that is, they have shed their leaves and rested, and are just starting to sprout when you get them. They are on their own roots, too, not budded, except in a very few cases.

Later in the spring we sell, from a separate list, green growing roses, direct from the greenhouses, in both 1 year and 2 year, but they are a separate deal.

Green Growing Rose Plants

In addition to the roses listed on these pages, we sell during the spring, green growing plants in both 1 year and 2 year sizes, shipped direct from the greenhouses of a rose grower in another state. They are taken right out of the pots with their leaves all on, the roots packed in damp moss, and sent by mail. In the 1 year size they are cheaper than these field grown plants but not nearly so large plants.

Cemetery Roses

There is a great demand for hardy white roses for cemetery use, and I especially advise 2376—Mad. Plantier as the hardiest large white bush rose, and the 2385—White Memorial or Wichuriana as the best creeping or trailing rose. They will both grow anywhere, are perfectly hardy, are pure white, and free blooming. Price 65c each, 2 for \$1.20, 6 for \$3.00, or \$6.00 per dozen.

A Hedge of Roses

One of the finest hedges you could possibly have is a hedge of roses, and it is not such a hard matter as you might suppose either.

The plan I like best is to make a wire or wooden trellis whatever height you prefer, and train climbing roses over it solid. It will look nice at all seasons, and will be a wonderful sight when in bloom in June.

The best rose for this purpose is the Pink Rambler, 2321—Dorothy Perkins, as it is absolutely hardy, a strong grower and clean and healthy, and a very free bloomer. We sell strong 2 year plants. Price 65c each, or in lots of 4 or more, 50c each, postpaid.

Other good roses for this purpose would be 2322—Paul's Scarlet, 2323—Prairie Queen, and 2324—White Dorothy Perkins. We can supply them at the same prices.

Hardy Hedge Roses

2325—Sir. Thos. Lipton. Pure white, fragrant, free blooming, and absolutely hardy. 2 year plants, 65c each, 2 for \$1.20, 4 for \$2.00, 12 for \$6.00.

2326—Conrad F. Meyer. Very similar to the above, but silvery pink in color. They go well together. 2 year plants, 65c each, 2 for \$1.20, 4 for \$2.00, 12 for \$6.00.

A New Rose

2550—F. J. Grootendorst. This is a hybrid rugosa producing the true rugosa foliage. Blooms are a bright crimson looking in clusters and from early spring until frost. One of the most suitable roses for hedging and mass planting. Price \$1.00 each.

Hardy Roses

This is a valuable class as the varieties mentioned below are all perfectly hardy and produce large flowers like the General Jacqueminot. They produce quantities of roses in June, and some bloom again quite freely in the fall. This is one rose that is underplanted, that is, we should plant more of them. Nothing more attractive, and one of the best bloomers for it will bloom in most cases up until frosts kills it back.

Favorite Hybrid Perpetuals

Here is a list of other good bush roses of the same general type as the General Jack—what are called Hybrid Perpetuals. They are all hardy, bloom freely in June, and more or less all summer. All the same price. Strong 2-year plants. 65c each, 2 for \$1.25, 6 for \$3.50, or \$6.50 per dozen. Either all alike or assorted.

2361—Frau Karl Druschki. Pure white.

2362—American Beauty. Deep pink.

2363—Anna de Diesbach. Flowers extra large pink.

2364—Captain Hayward. Bright crimson.

2365—Gen. Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson

2366—Hugh Dickson. Crimson shaded scarlet.

2367—Magna Charta. Bright rosy pink.

2368—Prince de Rohan. Deep dark red.

2369—Paul Neyron. The clear pink rose.

2370—Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry red.



Gen. Jacqueminot

2399—SPECIAL OFFER—All 10 named above, one good 2-year plant of each, postpaid, only.....\$5.50

Old Fashioned Hardy Garden Roses

I advise 2-year plants only in these. They are the old-time favorites of my grandmother's days. Hardy, fragrant and sure to bloom every year without care. Price, 65c each, 2 for \$1.25, 6 for \$3.50, or \$6.50 per dozen.

2376—Mad. Plantier. Pure white.....65c
2377—Persian Yellow. Double deep yellow.....65c
Moss Roses. 2378—Red, 2379—Pink, 2380—White.....65c

Hardy Climbing Roses

PRICES—Strong 2-year plants, any variety, \$6.00 per dozen, either alike or assorted. All 2-year size.

2322—Paul's Scarlet. Deepest red of any.....65c
2386—Dr. Van Fleet. Large flesh pink.....65c
2387—Philadelphia Rambler. Deep red.....65c
2388—Thousand Beauties. In white to pink.....65c
2389—Excelsa. Like Crimson Rambler but harder.....65c
2390—Flower of Fairfield. Crimson Rambler type.....65c
2391—Silvery Moon. Very large, snow white.....65c
2392—Baltimore Belle. Double, bluish white.....65c
2393—Gardenia. Opening cream color.....65c
2323—Prairie Queen. Large flower, bright red.....65c
2394—Seven Sisters. Large clusters pink roses.....65c
2395—American Pillar. Large pink.....65c

2396—SPECIAL OFFER. Any 4 of these in the 2-year\$2.00

The Rambler Roses

2400—Crimson Rambler. Well known deep red.....65c
2321—Pink Rambler. (Dorothy Perkins). Pink.....65c
2324—White Rambler. White, like Dorothy Perkins.....65c
2401—Yellow Rambler. Fine cream yellow.....65c

2551—SPECIAL OFFER. The full set of 4.....\$2.00

2321-Dorothy Perkins Rambler

Perkins, I consider really the best one of the bunch. It is extra hardy, a strong grower, and a sure bloomer. Price, 65c each, 2 for \$1.20, 4 for \$2.00.

Everblooming Roses

The strictly everblooming roses are not absolutely hardy, but with some protection in the winter will often carry through in good shape. For instance, I have Gruss an Teplitz bushes 10 years old. They are certainly a great pleasure for they bloom steadily all summer and bloom the first year, too. They are worth all they cost simply for the first year. Plant them as early in the spring as you can, and plant the 2 year by all means.

Price 2 year 65c each, 2 for \$1.25, 6 for \$3.50, or \$6.50 dozen. Here is a list of the best ones:

2330—Mme Pernet Ducher. Apricot shaded to orange.

2331—Red Radiance. Very dark red.

2332—Bessie Brown. Flesh color.

2333—Duchess de Brabant. Light rose, amber shading.

2334—LaFrance. Peach blossom clouded with rosy flesh.

2335—British Queen. Pure white.

2336—Clothilde Soupert. Blush white.

2337—Hermosa. Clear, delicate pink.

2338—Gen. McArthur. Glowing crimson, fragrant.

2339—Gruss an Teplitz. Rich crimson.

2340—Kaiserin. Best white, large.

2341—Killarney. A good pink.

2342—Ophelia. Salmon shaded with rose.

2343—Etoile D'France. Clear crimson.

2397—SPECIAL OFFER. All 14 varieties, one strong 2-year plant of each, postpaid.....\$7.00

Baby Ramblers

These dainty little Baby Rambler roses have won the love of everyone. They are sure to grow and bloom, start

blooming young and keep at it so steadily that everyone is much pleased. These are not climbers but little bush roses from 1 to 2 feet high. They will live out for years or will do well in the house. They bloom in great clusters like the well known Crimson Rambler.

2353—Red Baby Rambler. Bright crimson 65c each.

2354—Pink Baby Rambler. Beautiful bright pink. 65c each

2355—White Baby Rambler. Creamy white. 65c each.



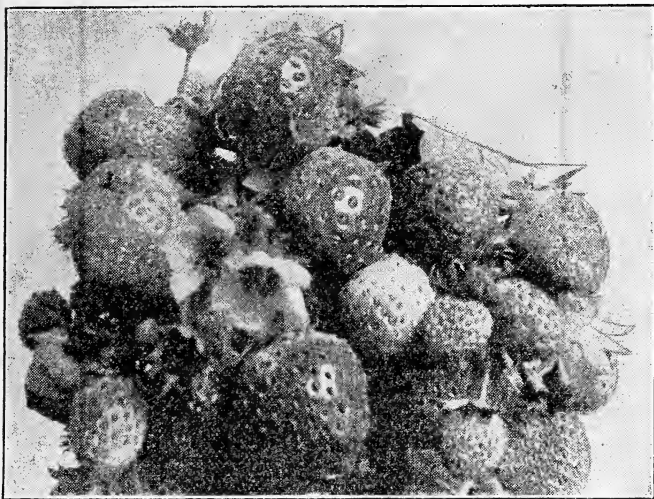
Baby Rambler

2398—SPECIAL OFFER—All three of these Everblooming Baby Ramblers, 2-year size, postpaid..\$1.75

Climbing American Beauty

2405—Climbing American Beauty is a climbing form of the celebrated American Beauty rose. It has the same blooms and same beautiful deep rose color and fragrance. Every bloom perfect. Grows to a height of 15 feet, producing hundreds of blooms at one time. Can be grown practically anywhere without protection. 2-year, 75c each.

These prices are postpaid. Order by number.



2425—Progressive Everbearing Strawberries

We are offering entirely this year a much improved strain of everbearing strawberries, which we call 2425—"Improved Progressive," as it is a true Progressive with all the faults eliminated. It is simply a case of intelligent plant selection from the original strain.

Like all improved varieties, however, it has a tendency to degenerate or "run out", and especially to tend toward less fruit and more plants, as the plants that make the most fruit make the least plants, and especially the ones that bear heaviest all summer, in the true everbearing fashion, make few plants.

All Progressives you get from us in the future, whether so specified or not, will be this new improved strain.

What They are Like

They look just like any other strawberry—that is, any extra good one. They are about the size of Warfield or Dunlap, maybe a little larger, very dark red, and the sweetest, spiciest berry I ever tasted. The plant is strong and vigorous, and yields enormously. They bear at the regular season same as any strawberry, only heavier, if anything. Then they keep on blooming and bearing all summer without a stop. Not so heavy as they did in June, but some berries all the time, and an extra heavy setting in September and October. They are the only strawberry that will give you any returns the first season you set them. With the ordinary varieties you wait a full year for fruit.

Care and Culture

You must remember that you can't get something for nothing out of these plants, any more than with anything else. They must have good soil, good care, and plenty of moisture. It's hard work bearing berries out of season and making plants, too, and getting ready for a crop next spring. If they have to fight hard soil, or thin soil, or weeds or drouth, they will simply give up and quit, and you can't blame them. No harm to be a trifle heavy and moist. Set the plants early, the earlier the better. April is twice as good as May. Good distance for home garden is 2 feet each way; in the field $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Keep the ground stirred and loose all the time. If it gets terribly dry irrigate if you possibly can. Any way so you get the water down to the roots. Stir the soil as soon as it begins to dry after you water. I don't believe in clipping the runners or blooms ordinarily. Mulch with straw, straw manure or corn fodder, when the ground freezes, and leave it on in the spring.

Reduced Postpaid Prices on Improved Progressive Everbearing Strawberries

.25 plants	\$.60
50 plants	\$1.10
100 plants	2.00
200 plants	3.75
300 plants	5.00
500 plants	8.00

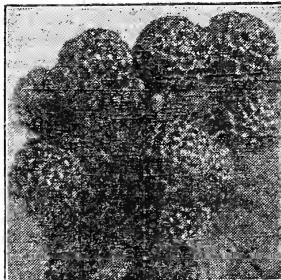
Ask for prices on large amounts. Plants are guaranteed to be genuine Everbearing.

Send your order now and we will send you the plants by parcel post at the proper time for planting.

September. I am sorry to say it can't be done, or at least, not under ordinary conditions. If you have your own plants and can take them up with a spade full of dirt, you may have fair success. In the south where the winters are very mild, you can plant in November all right, but not in the north.

Raspberries

Raspberries are the most delicious and popular of our small fruits, except possibly strawberries. Always in demand in season and bring good prices everywhere. They will do well in most any soil. Have the ground prepared and plant in rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. As soon as they are done bearing cut out the old wood so as to give strength and vigor to the new canes which are to produce your next year's crop.



Kansas

Varieties of Raspberries

2431—Cumberland is the largest berry of all the black caps, a strong grower, heavy bearer, and excellent quality.

2433—Black Pearl. A very hardy and prolific western variety of good size, color, and flavor. Healthy and a heavy bearer.

2435—Kansas is earlier than either Cumberland or Gregg, is a great table berry, moderately juicy and good flavor, stands drouth well.

2437—Columbian is purple. Is very firm for a purple variety and is very hardy. Berries large, and fine quality.

2439—Latham Red (Mim. No. 4). An extra hardy red raspberry from Minnesota. Good in every way; early.

2441—Cuthbert is one of the old standbys. Sweet and rich, very hardy red, and one of the best late red sorts.

2443—St. Regis or Everbearing Red is a splendid novelty, brilliant crimson, good size, early to ripen, and continues to produce until late in October.

Price—All varieties Tips..... Each Doz. 100
.....10c 1.00 7.50

Dewberries

2477—Lucretia Dewberry is a variety of blackberry that trails on the ground. Perfectly hardy and very productive. Ripens early, very large, is often one and a half inches long by one inch in diameter; rather soft, sweet, and with no hard core. Does well on any soil.

2477—Lucretia Each Doz. 100
.....10c 1.00 7.50

Common Strawberries

We have arranged with a first class grower to Senator (Dunlap) which furnish us plants of the we consider by far the best of the ordinary strawberries, and we can furnish you what you want of them at following prices:

2426—Senator Strawberries, 50 for 65c, 100 for \$1.25, 200 for \$2.25, 500 for \$4.00, all postpaid.

We can also furnish fine plants of 2427—Aroma, the great southern strawberry, at the same prices as the Senators. Ask for special prices on large lots.

Fall Setting of Strawberries

Always during the summer and fall we get lots of letters and orders from people who want to set out strawberries in August or

Transplanted Raspberries

There is considerable call from people who are in a hurry to get fruit started, for transplanted or 2 year raspberry plants. We have a few now in each of the colors, red, black, and purple, which we will offer below:

2432—Cumberland	2438—Columbian.
2434—Black Pearl	2440—Latham Red.
2436—Kansas.	2442—Cuthbert.

Prices—2 year transplanted raspberries, either black, red, or purple, 15c each, \$1.50 dozen, \$11.00 per 100.

Blackberries

Blackberries require the same treatment as raspberries. We list four of the best varieties, covering the season of ripening.

2448—Early Harvest is the earliest, a very compact, dwarfish grower, and can be planted closer than any other varieties. Fruit rather small and sweet. Not recommended for extreme north.

2449—Erie is early, firm, harder than Early Harvest, and much larger fruit. Splendid bearer.

2450—Eldorado is very hardy everywhere. Fruit large and borne in clusters, quality unsurpassed.

2451—Snyder, a favorite everywhere. Very productive, berries of medium size and very sweet. Season of ripening longer than any other variety. Probably hardest of all.

Each Doz. 100
All varieties12c \$1.20 \$8.00

Currants

Currants require about the same soil and cultivation as gooseberries to succeed well. Tops should be well cut back in planting out, leaving only two or three sprouts to grow first season.

2456—Black Naples is the only black currant we handle and about the only variety planted to any extent here.

2457—Cherry is large, very deep red, rather acid, but fine for jelly.

2458—Fay's Prolific is not so red, bunches very large, is very productive.

2459—North Star is the strongest grower of all the red varieties; berries large and heavy clustered.

2460—White Grape, best of white varieties.

Each Doz. 100
All varieties30c \$3.00 \$20.00

(Gooseberries and Currants cannot be shipped west of the Missouri river, on account of Government quarantine).

Gooseberries

Gooseberries should be planted in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row, and should be kept mulched with old hay or straw. Don't be sparing, put it on thick, 4 or 5 inches deep. If not convenient to mulch, next best thing is good cultivation.

In the varieties we list probably the best grown are 2466—Houghton and 2467—Downing, both old varieties, tried and tested for years. The Houghton is the strongest grower, a good annual bearer, fruit of fair size. Downing is more compact grower, berries green and very large. Fine for dessert and canning.

2468—Champion is a strong grower, resembles Houghton. Berries large brownish red, and good market variety.

2469—Josselyn (Red Jacket) is very compact, similar to Downing in looks, both in bush and fruit.

6 or more at dozen rate, 25 or more at 100 rate.

Each Doz. 100
All varieties30c \$3.00 \$20.00

(Gooseberries and Currants cannot be shipped west of the Missouri river, on account of Government quarantine).

Strawberry-Raspberry

The fruit is borne on the new growth, and so is hardy in any climate. Berries are bright scarlet, larger than strawberries, but of similar shape; rather partakes of the character of raspberries in that the seeds are covered by flesh as in the latter. Bush is low growing, 12 to 18 inches high. Quite a curiosity. Don't think much of it otherwise.

Each Doz. 100
2475—Strawberry-Raspberry10c \$1.00

Dwarf Juneberry

In habit of growth similar to currant bushes; extremely hardy fruit, a mild sub-acid. Red, changing to purple when ripe, is a handsome growing shrub, very ornamental.

Each Doz. 100
2476—Juneberry, Dwarf15c \$1.50

These prices are postpaid. Order by number.

Seed Corn

Yes, we are still growing and selling seed corn, the very best you can get anywhere, except in your own field. You should have picked and hung your own seed last fall, but if you didn't, and must buy now, we can fix you out with good seed at a very reasonable price. We sell, I believe, more seed corn than any other seed house in the country, and have less kick on it. It is sold subject to your own test and approval, and is all grown right here in Shenandoah, (except some early varieties, which are northern grown). There is no use taking several pages in the catalog telling about it, and blowing, and telling big tales about yields, and all that. I have been growing and selling seed corn here at Shenandoah since heck was a pup, and have seen the rise and fall of dozens of competitors. I am not especially anxious for seed corn business. I would rather sell garden seeds and alfalfa and flowers, but there are always some that need corn, and I can do them more good than any one else, so I rather have to stay with it. And while I am in the business, I am going to do it right. Our seed is grown right, handled right, and sold right.

Varieties of Seed Corn

I haven't room here to give long descriptions of all of the kinds of seed corn we have, but have given a condensed list of them in the price list, and will be glad to give you full information on any of them on request for Seed Corn Booklet.

Grading

The grains, in all varieties, except ensilage and fodder corns, and the extra earlies, are graded to 1-5 inch in thickness, and either 20-64, 22-64, or 24-64 in width, according to variety. Absolutely no butt or tip or uneven grains in our corn.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed

We guarantee safe arrival of seed corn to you, and in case any shipment arrives short or damaged, we will, upon receiving proper proofs from you for filing freight claim, make good the loss to you, either by refilling or refunding, and collect the loss from the railroad.

Northern Grown Seed

We always have a supply of the extra early varieties grown in South Dakota or Northern Iowa, so as to be sure of extreme earliness for our northern trade, and can generally supply any of the extra early varieties named for shipment direct from the grower in South Dakota or from here along with other seed, as you prefer.

Hung Corn This Year

Practically all the seed corn we offer this year is "Hung Corn." That is, it was picked from the field early, before frost, and cured under cover. This is really the only sure way to handle seed corn, and this year, especially, it is practically the only seed that can be depended upon. A little of our extra early corn is field ripened, but outside of that about everything we have is this hung corn. By having this kind of seed, we are able to give you high test, and remember we guarantee it to test satisfactory to you or no trade.

Test Your Seed Corn

Whether you have your own seed corn, or buy it from a neighbor, or from us or some other seedhouse, **TEST IT.** That is the only way to be sure. There are a dozen good ways you can test it right at home. Don't be satisfied with biting it and looking at it. That doesn't go. Sprout it. Count the sprouts. Don't guess or depend on the looks of the germ. We welcome a test on our seed corn. If it doesn't test to suit you—ship it back. Do the other man the same way.

Order Early

You should order your seed corn early this year, for the supply of really good seed is very limited. And when it's gone there's no way to make more. Also some varieties are in very short supply, and when they are sold out no more can be had. So get your order in early. Then you are safe.

Sweet Corn

Sweet corn, especially the big, late varieties, is very scarce, and so we are not quoting it in this list, but will be glad to give you special quotations by letter. Don't depend on sweet corn for fodder this year, but use Dent Fodder corn.

Change in Prices

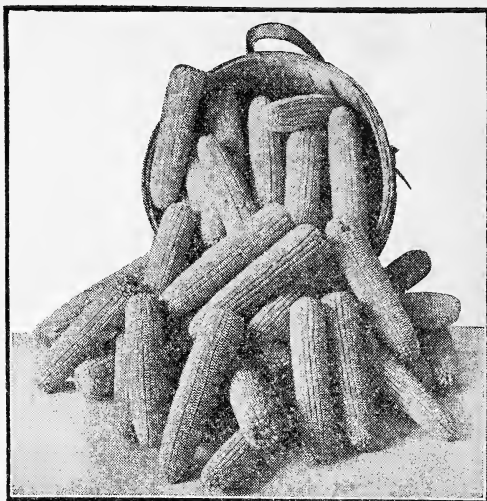
These prices on corn will probably stand all spring, but some varieties may go sold out.

Small Amounts of Seed Corn by Mail

Shelled Seed—Large packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 3 pounds one variety, 65c; 5 pounds, \$1.00 Specimen ears, 40c each. These prices apply to all varieties, postpaid, anywhere in the United States.

Subject to Your Test

We sell it subject to your own test and approval, and if it is not absolutely satisfactory to you in every way, you can return it at our expense, and we will refund your money and pay the freight. You can't lose on a deal of that kind. You can have two weeks or a month to test it if you wish. All I want is for you to be satisfied.



Price List of Seed Corn for 1925

These prices are for strictly first class seed, extra selected, butted and tipped by hand, shelled and triple graded, tested before shipping, and tests marked on each sack. Prices are f. o. b. here, sacked in strong, new sacks, with no extra charge for sacks. You pay the freight or express. (If wanted by parcel post, add postage).

Same Prices on All Varieties

We will make the following prices on all the standard varieties.

10 bu.	5 bu.	2 bu.	Bu.	½ Bu.	Pk.	Gal.
\$4.75 bu.	\$4.85 bu.	\$4.90 bu.	\$5.00	\$2.65	\$1.50	\$.90

Standard Main Crop Varieties

Krug's Yellow Dent. Great new corn from Ill. Heavy yield. Similar to Reid's but better.
Shenandoah Yellow. Large, rough, yellow cattle corn. Heavy yielder.
Shenandoah Special. Similar, but smoother, and about ten days earlier.
White Elephant. Long, smooth, white, heavy yielder, stands hardship well.
Reid's Yellow Dent. Large, yellow, fairly rough, extra fine type of ear.
Boone Co. White. Deep grained, rough, extra large ear, for good land.
Cornplanter. An improved strain of Boone. Longer ear. Beautiful grain.
Iowa Silvermine. Medium size white corn; good for old or thin land.
St. Charles. Red cob, white corn, strong grower; popular in Missouri.
Improved Calico. Striped red and yellow. Good yielder and fairly early.
 All of the above are home grown here in Southwest Iowa, and are the best varieties grown here. All sent at prices named above.

Early Corn—80 to 90 Days

These are the varieties for planting in the extreme north, or for re-planting or for extra early feeding corn here and south. Most of them can be supplied in either home grown or Dakota grown. The Dakota seed is generally earlier and smoother. Please specify if you have any choice. All same price.

Silver King. The standard early white corn for northern Iowa.
Northwest Yellow Dent. A similar early corn, only yellow. Very early.
Pride of the North. Small, early, yellow corn.
Red 90 Day. My choice for the best extra early corn. Always ripens and makes good yield and good feed.
Flint or Yankee Corn. Earliest of all. Small, smooth and hard.

Fodder and Ensilage Corn

The following varieties are for drilling thick for ensilage and fodder and are not so carefully selected or graded as the standard grain varieties listed elsewhere, and for that reason can be sold cheaper. Prices as follows, f. o. b. here, bags free.

10 bu.	5 bu.	2 bu.	Bu.	½ Bu.	Pk.	Gal.
\$3.50 bu.	\$3.60 bu.	\$3.65 bu.	\$3.75	\$2.00	\$1.10	\$.60

(These prices are not postpaid. If wanted by parcel post, add postage.)

Mammoth White Ensilage. Tall, heavy, late. Makes an enormous tonnage.
Loaming Yellow Ensilage. Medium ripening and height, heavy and leafy.
Early Dent Fodder. Very early ripening, for short seasons.
Fodder Flint. Earliest fodder of all. Very leafy and sweet.

Guarantee on Seed Corn

Of course I can't guarantee you a crop, for I can't be there to plant it and tend it, but you can take the seed home and examine it and test it and call in the neighbors; and if you feel that you have been beaten, you can have your money back. That's fair. All I ask is, that you give me a fair shake, and I will leave matters in your hands.

Samples Free

I will be glad to send you small samples of any of the different kinds of seed corn on request. Ask for the varieties you are interested in.



Sudan, Kaffir, Milo, and Other Dry Weather Crops

Sudan Grass

The Great New Fodder Crop

This is undoubtedly the greatest new crop since the introduction of alfalfa, and it will make more hay or fodder, of a better quality and with more absolute certainty



of a crop than anything else except alfalfa, and it has the advantage over alfalfa of being quick and easy to get.

It is certainly the "poor man's friend." It will grow even on the thinnest soil and will make good in a dry season when everything else fails, and will feed a team and cow to every acre. The renter or small land owner who goes on a farm with no hay can sow seed in May and begin cutting in August and another in September.

Briefly, it is an annual plant, somewhat similar to cane or kaffir, but much more slender and fine-stemmed, easier to cure, hardier, quicker to mature, making a great yield of better quality.

It stools like wheat and makes as high as 100 stems from a single seed. It keeps sprouting up and can be cut once a month. Ours planted in May was cut July 1st, when about five feet high, and by August 1st was five feet high again, and again September 1st was almost as high, and ready for another cutting. The hay stays green, even after the seed ripens, and if cut before frost makes the best of hay, besides a seed crop.

Sow broadcast or drill it with a wheat drill, using 20 to 40 pounds of seed per acre, and handle it with a grain binder. In an extremely dry country, it should always be drilled in rows and cultivated so as to conserve the moisture, same as all crops in such countries.

The hay keeps easily, either loose in bulk or stacked or shocked in bundles. It can be fed same as any hay and has higher feeding value than any other hay except alfalfa. It yields about the same as good alfalfa, say 5 to 10 tons per acre on dry land.

It is also fine to feed green as a soiling crop or to put in a silo like corn. It does not sour like cane. Its greatest advantage over other crops is in its ability to withstand drouth. It will make a crop on less moisture than any other crop known. It was first introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a crop for the extremely dry regions of Oklahoma, Kansas, and the Texas Panhandle, and they went crazy over it there. It made a crop every year in spite of dry weather, hot winds, or anything else. It has proven equally valuable in other states, and has been grown successfully in every state in the Union. It is certain to supplant millet entirely, and probably cane also, as it makes more and better feed than either and will stand more dry weather.

It is important to get northern grown seed free from Johnson grass and free from cane and kaffir hybrids.

Wherever you buy your seed, insist on a guarantee on all the above points. They are important. Northern grown seed is best for planting either north or south. Price generally about 10c per lb. Ask for latest prices.

Special Postpaid Prices

To those who want small amounts of Sudan by mail, we will make the following special prices: 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 3 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

Fodder Cane—Sorghum

Most of the farmers of the west are getting well posted on the value and uses of cane, but the east has yet much to learn about it. Here in condensed form are the points regarding cane. Produces from three to eight tons (cured) per acre of valuable feed for horses and cattle; may be grown anywhere, even with drouth and unfavorable conditions that would kill most fodder crops; principally grown for winter supply of forage, or for feeding as green feed. In this way it can be made the chief food for horses and cattle from August to May. Furnishes excellent pasture for hogs from June to frost; the seed is excellent for poultry and will increase egg production; dairymen will find it of exceptional value as feed for milk cows, as it will grow thrifty and green in weather so dry that it would ruin corn or ordinary crops. Cane can be cut two or three times a summer if cut before it heads out, and in that form makes fine hay.

White Kaffir—Black Hull

This is the standard grain sorghum grown all over the southwest. It is worth growing anywhere, however, as it makes a big yield in spite of any kind of weather or soil conditions, and makes fine feed for poultry or pigs.

It is usually drilled in rows like corn, using from 2 to 5 pounds of seed per acre. The thinner it is planted, the better the heads it makes. Price varies; generally about \$2.80 per bushel.

Postpaid prices on Cane, Kaffir, Milo, Sudan and Feterita: 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 3 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

Milo Maize

Next to kaffir corn, this is probably the best known of all the grain sorghums. It does not grow so tall as kaffir corn, and as a rule does not yield as well under favorable conditions, but it can be grown on less moisture and for that reason is quite largely grown in the western part of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska, where kaffir corn sometimes fails for lack of rain. Price varies. Generally about \$2.80 per bushel.

Feterita

Feterita belongs in the same class as kaffir and milo, but is considerably earlier than either one. It is said to stand drouth better and makes a larger, softer grain. In manner of growth, it is about half way between kaffir and milo, but the heads stand perfectly straight and erect, and the grains are very large, pure white, and comparatively soft. Can be fed without grinding.

Feterita is the one grain crop that will beat the hot winds and drouth by maturing thirty days earlier than kaffir corn and fifteen days earlier than milo. Feeding value of feterita as a grain and forage crop is equal in every way to kaffir, and we believe it to be much better on account of the grain being larger and softer than kaffir. Price varies; generally about \$3.00 per bushel.

For the Small Farmer

These crops on this page are ideal for the small farmer or town lot farmer. They will grow anywhere, and if you want some hay or fodder for your cow or horse, there is nothing will make as much feed as Sudan.

Or, if you want grain for your poultry, the Kaffir, Feterita, or Milo Maize will make a world of feed on a small area. They are equal to wheat for poultry feed, and better than corn.

It only takes a small amount of seed, and we will send it to you postpaid at a reasonable price. Plant and tend just like corn or sweet corn, or broadcast if you prefer.



This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy, strong, works evenly, and will sow any kind of seed any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed, and is not perfectly satisfactory may be returned at our expense. Price, \$2.00, f. o. b. here. If wanted by parcel post, add postage for 5 pounds.

Soy Beans

Somewhat similar to cow peas, but make a stout, erect bush, instead of a vine. They are also earlier and hardier than cow peas, can be sown earlier, and will succeed under



adverse conditions. Grown as a forage crop and as a soil renovator. They can be used as green feed, cured for hay, or cut for seed crop, and they are very valuable either way. Will grow on sour land. We now look upon soy beans as a staple crop. Hundreds of acres in the corn belt are put right in with the corn, using the soy bean attachment on the corn planter. We have tried a good many varieties and have finally sifted down to the ones listed below as being worth while for all practical purposes.

For prices see monthly price list; probably around from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bushel.

Ito San. The earliest we list, maturing in 100 days, attains a height of 28 inches, and is a yellow bean fine for hogging down early or for northern latitudes.

Manchu. The best all around main season variety we list. Matures in 120 days, grows from 36 to 40 inches in height, is a yellow bean with a dark seed scar, retains its leaves remarkably well, and stands erect.

Mid-West. The standard variety for the central corn belt. Well suited for hay or pasture or as a seed crop for hogging down. Attains a height of 36 inches, matures in 120 days.

Virginia. A brown seeded variety, grows fully 50 inches in height, rather slender and climbing in habit of growth; matures in 125 days. A new variety and a good one.

Jet (Sable). A black seeded variety, planted for ensilage, and found at Ames to be one of the best for this purpose. Fine for hay, grows from 36 to 40 inches and is an abundant yielder of seed and leaf growth. Requires 115 days to fully mature.

Columbia. The rankest growing soy bean we list, splendid for hay or soiling crop; can also be used for ensilage, especially desirable when planted with corn to be hogged down. A late bearer, requiring from 125 to 130 days. Is a rank grower, semi-erect in habit of growth. Beans are of a green color.

Canada Field Peas

This is the variety of peas grown so extensively in the north and northwest as a field crop. They are somewhat similar to the ordinary garden pea, but make longer vines and more pods. They should be sown very early in the spring, either alone or with oats or barley at the rate of from one to two bushels per acre. They may be cut and cured for hay or let ripen and threshed like small grain. They do not do well sown late in the season, as they grow only in cool weather. Ask for prices. Generally \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bushel.

Caution Regarding Field Peas

Be sure to say whether you want the Northern (Canadian) Field Peas, or the Southern Cow Peas. The Canada Peas are a cool weather crop and should be sown early. They are the ones to sow with oats. The Cow Peas are a hot weather crop, will not grow early or in cold weather, but make wonderful growth in hot, dry weather. Say which you want.

Cowpeas

(Southern Field Peas)

They are the hot weather peas grown so much in the south, where they take the place that clover does in the north. They can be grown anywhere in the cornbelt fully as successfully as in the south. You not only get a quick crop of green feed or hay, but the roots enrich the soil by gathering nitrogen as clover does. They will grow on any soil, no matter how thin, and will bring it up into the soil quicker than any other crop. I have tried every variety I could hear of, and have decided that for the best the Whippoorwill and New Era are the two best. Also often sold in mixtures. Price generally \$2.00 to \$4.50 per bushel.

Cow Peas and Soy Beans in Corn. We sell hundreds of bushels of Cow Peas and Soy Beans for planting with corn, especially when it is to be hogged down later. It works fine. Either mix with the corn in boxes, or use a special attachment.

Sudan Grass

I consider this the greatest new farm crop introduced in the last 25 years. I have been growing it now for several years and I am firmly convinced of its value. Be sure and plant some.

I want every farmer to try at least a few cow peas and soy beans, so I will send small amounts by mail, postpaid as follows: Large package, 10c; 1 pound, 25c; 3 pounds, 65c.

Millet

True Golden. This is the millet that has enormous big heads and wide leaves. It is the rankest of all millets and makes lots of feed either as hay or grain. Can be sown as late as July in this latitude, and on this account is valuable where other crops have been washed out and lost. See Monthly Price List. Generally about \$2.50 per bushel.

Fodder. This is common or mixed millet, such as is grown everywhere for hay or fodder purposes. It is not so valuable as the pure Golden for seed purposes, but for hay or feed there is very little difference. See monthly price list. Generally about \$2.25 per bushel.

Dwarf Essex Rape

An annual plant of the cabbage family. Grows very quickly in any weather and makes a big, loose bunch of leaves, somewhat like cabbage leaves, but long and narrow. Grows all summer without going to seed. When eaten off, it sprouts up near the ground. Hard freezing kills it. All kinds of stock eat it readily and thrive on it, but I consider it most valuable for hogs, especially young stock. Broadcast 8 pounds per acre on well prepared land, early in the spring, either alone or with oats, and after it gets started it will keep a dozen shoots to the acre all summer without other feed. See monthly price list. About 10c per pound.

Sorghum Cane for Syrup

CULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS. Sorghum for syrup purposes should not be planted until the ground and weather are warm, say after corn planting time. Use about 3 pounds of seed per acre, drilled shallow, and in rows corn row width. Thin later to not over two stalks per foot of row. Cut for making up into syrup when the seed is ripe. Moderately thin hill land makes the best syrup. Heavy land will yield well but the quality may be poor. Yield of syrup will vary from 100 to 250 gallons per acre.

We have tried dozens of varieties and have settled on the following as the best ones.

PRICES: Any of the varieties below, 25c per lb.; 2 lbs., 45c; 3 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.00. Postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. (2c per lb. extra for each zone beyond). Larger lots by express or freight, 15c per lb., flat, not prepaid.

Wisconsin Amber. A very early, very sweet strain of pure Early Amber. A few years ago a customer in central Wisconsin sent us one pound of selected seed which we planted very carefully on an acre of ground, and grew 40 bushels of seed and 200 gallons of syrup. We have kept it pure since and like it very much. It is very early, planted June 2 it matured September 10, and makes a beautiful amber syrup.

Short Orange. An early, stocky, very good cane of the well known Orange type. Season 100 to 110 days, medium height, and makes a heavy, light colored syrup. The Orange type has a thicker, heavier stalk than the Amber, and makes lots of juice.

Big Orange. A taller, later type of the Orange. Season 110 to 120 days. An enormous yielder, but takes a long season, and is not suitable for north of here. This strain, or one similar, is known as Silvertip or Honeydrip,



Clover Seed

Ask for free samples of Clover or grass seed. Small samples free. Large packets, 10c.

About Prices on Clover Seed

NOTE—At the time this book went to press, prices on this class of seeds were in an unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible price to you, so don't depend on the prices given here, but write in for the latest. See the special list of prices on all kinds of grass seed. Ask for free samples, too.

We handle none but fancy grade of clover seed, and any quotations you may receive from us, whether specified or not, are based on very highest quality.

Sold Subject to Test. All our clover seed, and in fact all our grass seed, is sold subject to state or national test. If not perfectly satisfactory in every way, return the seed at our expense and we will refund the money paid for it.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed. We pack clover seed for shipment in the very best of sacks and often double-sack it. We guarantee safe arrival in any part of the United States, and stand good for any loss that may occur in shipping.

Insist on Tested Seed. All our clover seed is re-cleaned and sold subject to government test. I advise you most strongly to buy only that grade of seed. If you don't want to buy it of me, you can get it from some other seedsmen, but don't take low grade seed; don't even buy from your neighbor unless the seed is thoroughly re-cleaned and has been examined for weed seed.

Medium Red Clover. This is the most popular of all the clover family. It is what is commonly called red clover or June clover, and is the variety grown all over the United States. It grows to perfection here in Iowa and the seed grown here is the best in the world. It is bright and plump and universally free from bad weed seeds, and I can offer inducements in the way of prices. Prices subject to change. See Monthly Price List.

Mammoth Red Clover. This is a larger, later variety of clover, somewhat resembling the red or June clover. It is much ranker in growth and for that reason is not suited to rich land. It is sometimes of value on thin land where other clover will not grow. It will also stand extremes of heat, wet or cold, better than ordinary clover. It generally ranges in price about the same as ordinary clover, or from 25c to 50c per bushel higher. Price subject to change. See Monthly Price List.

Crimson Clover. This is an annual clover that is widely used in the south and eastern states for fall sowing. It cannot be sown in the spring with any hope of success, and is not hardy where peaches do not bear.

Alsike Clover. (Swedish Clover). This looks like a hybrid between red and white clover. It has a bloom somewhat like white clover, but more pink in color; it is specially suited to low, wet land, where red clover will not thrive. It will grow on land that is almost a swamp and will, in time, dry out the land and sweeten it up so that other clover can be grown on it. It can also be grown on thin, sandy land or stony hillsides, where red clover would not catch. The seed is very small and goes much farther than ordinary clover. Prices subject to change. Probably about \$13 bu. See Monthly Price List.

White Clover. (Dutch Clover). This is the low, creeping clover that is used so much on lawns and in lowland pastures. It is the hardest of all clovers, will grow anywhere, and is of considerable value, especially in pastures.

Jersey Clover. This is grown in the south, and is not advised anywhere else. We cannot supply it.

Burr Clover. This is another southern proposition. I do not consider it of any value except where other clovers and alfalfa fail.

Amount of Clover Seed Per Acre

Red Clover Alone.....	7 to 12 lbs.
Crimson Clover	20 lbs.
Mammoth Clover with Timothy.....	5 to 8 lbs.
Mammoth Clover Alone.....	7 to 12 lbs.
Red Clover with Timothy.....	5 to 8 lbs.
Alsike Clover	4 to 6 lbs.
Alfalfa	12 to 20 lbs.
White Clover	5 lbs.

Buy Clover Seed Early

That's what it looks like now. We are selling clover seed at the time I write this at \$21.00 per bushel, and that is so near the car lot price that there is no fun in it and precious little profit. And the car lot price keeps moving up on us so fast that every little while we find that we are selling in small lots for less than car lot prices. I fully expect that clover will go to \$25.00 to \$30.00 per bushel by seeding time. And hard to get, at that.

It's not war that ails the clover seed. It's simply old fashioned crop failure. You know how it is in your own neighborhood. It's the same way all over the country. Not enough seed to go around.

Other Grass Seed

Timothy. There is lots of timothy seed grown here, and just east of us they raise thousands of acres, so we are in good shape to supply you seed. We re-clean it and grade it carefully, and give you a strictly fancy article. We guarantee it free from red top and dangerous weeds. Probable price about \$5.00 bu. See Monthly Price List.

Timothy-Alsike Mixture. A great deal of alsike is grown with timothy. The seed being the same size, it is impossible to separate the two, so the seed is sold mixed that way. It is just right to sow for a mixed meadow, and is much cheaper than buying the two separately and mixing them. It is the natural mixture, and if we had to buy the two separately and mix them, it would cost much more. Probable price \$5.00 to \$7.00 per bushel. See Monthly Price List.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This is the best natural pasture grass known. It makes a thick, luxuriant growth that is good from early spring to late fall. This seems to be a natural blue grass country here, and the seed grown in this region is the very finest. We also get considerable quantities of the seed direct from the growers in Kentucky. The seed used to be sold always in the chaff, but cleaning machinery has been perfected now so that it is cleaned to solid seed. The standard weight is still 14 pounds to the bushel, but the seed is heavier than that, so it is generally sold by the pound. Price subject to change. Generally about 40c per lb. See Monthly Price List.

Red Top. A splendid grass for low, wet land. Some of my neighbors who have river bottom land subject to overflow, make a mixture of red top, alsike, and blue grass and get splendid pasture with it. It is also good for sowing in new timber pasture or on thin hillsides. If you have good strong land that will grow timothy and clover, don't bother with red top, but if you have land where it is hard to get a stand of timothy or clover, then by all means use red top. Price subject to change. Generally about 40c per pound. See Monthly Price List.

Orchard Grass. This is a valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and especially good in new timber pasture. It furnishes the first green bite in the spring and the last in the fall. Well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Sow 14 pounds to the acre. Prices subject to change. See Monthly Price List.

Canadian Blue Grass. Somewhat similar to Kentucky blue grass, but smaller and growing closer to the ground. Valuable in thin, stony land and for mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture. Prices subject to change. See Monthly Price List.

Grass Seed by Mail. Small quantities of the leading varieties of grass seed by mail or prepaid express at about the following prices: Timothy, 25c per lb.; Red Top, 40c per lb.; Blue Grass, 50c per lb.; Orchard Grass, 40c per lb.; English Blue Grass, 40c per lb.

Lawn Grass Seed

Of course you want a nice green lawn. That is as important as flowers. We can sell you the right kind of seed that will grow if it has the right kind of conditions. You must have the soil well worked, fine and mellow on top, and packed underneath, and well fertilized. Also you must have plenty of moisture till the little grass gets rooted. Sow 1 pound of seed to each 200 to 300 square feet, sown shallow and rolled if possible. Price postpaid 50c per lb.; large lots not postpaid. See Monthly Price List.

To the New Customer

Or at least I hope you will prove to be a customer. Maybe not, but I will keep hoping anyway. Of course I do not expect to get an order from everyone I send a catalog to, but I am one of these optimistic, hopeful sort of fellows who always look at the brightest side first.

So we take it for granted that you will become one of my customers, for a trial trip anyway.

And now that you are accepted as "one of the family," I want you "to just reach and help yourself," as we say when we have company to dinner. Look all through the catalog—study it carefully, pictures and all—and then give your order for what you want.

If you can't send me an order, write to me anyway, so I will know you are interested and want your name kept on the list. But I hope that you will send me an order, even if only a small one for trial. Besides being a grower of seed corn—good seed corn, too—I am a market gardener and sell garden seeds of the kind that gardeners like to use. And that kind is good enough for anyone. And then I grow flowers, too. In fact, I can supply anything in the seed line, and in a quality that I am proud to put my name on. Take an hour and read the catalog through and see what you think of it, anyway.

Yours truly,

HENRY FIELD,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

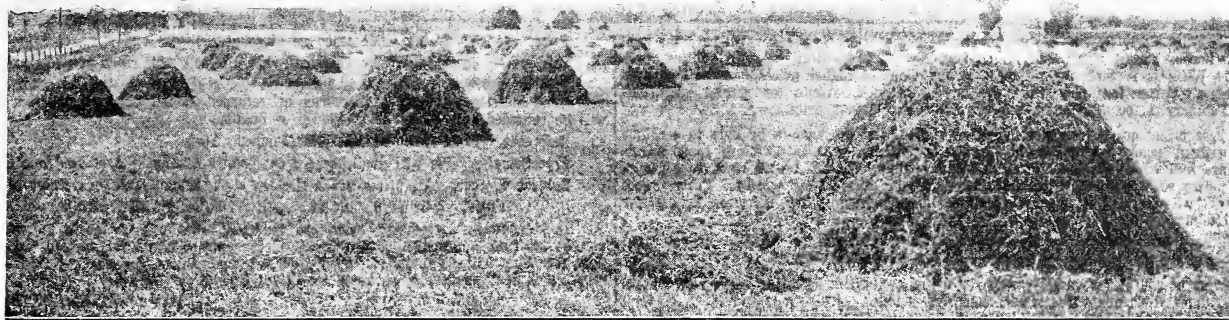
Your Page

This page is left for you to write. Whether you can send me an order or not, write me a letter anyway. It isn't fair for me to do all the talking. If we can't trade, let me know why. If anything you don't understand, don't be afraid to ask questions. If you want advice or directions about any special crop, let me know and maybe I can help you out.

HENRY FIELD.

Post Office-----State-----

Your Name-----Date-----



Alfalfa seed is cheap this year—as low as \$9.00 per bushel. Ask for latest prices.

Alfalfa

I am convinced that most of the farmers of the United States are missing a good thing by not growing alfalfa. In some sections it is grown heavily, but in nine-tenths of the country it is hardly known. I have been trying it here and watching it on the farms of my neighbors and I have had a great deal of correspondence with customers in other states who have tried it, and I have come to the conclusion that there is hardly a locality in the country where it cannot be grown. Every year, on these pages, I urge those of you who have not tried alfalfa as yet, to take my advice or the advice of any other good counsel, and put out a few acres at least. Those of you, who have tried alfalfa, need no further urging, I know.

Varieties of Alfalfa

We are trying to handle only the very best varieties, which have been time tried and all found hardy, of course some more so than others.

Midwest (Kansas-Nebraska). From Nebraska and Kansas we obtain a high grade of seed that is hard to beat for the corn belt. The fact is, we have learned to depend upon Kansas-Nebraska seed and seed from the Dakotas, anywhere in the United States. This strain is usually priced lower than the northern varieties, owing to the fact and there is a larger supply of seed of this strain than any other.

Extra Hardy Varieties. There are some soil types where the branch rooted variety is demanded or some extra hardy strain, like **Dakota No. 12**, which comes from fields of long standing in western South Dakota. Perhaps the hardest of all varieties, like the **Cossack** and the **Grimm** alfalfa, are required.

Grimm. This is a very hardy, time tried variety. It has been tested thoroughly throughout the United States and a good many foreign countries and in Canada. It has the characteristic spreading branching root system, large spreading crowns and the underground buds by which a thin stand will be thickened up. If you have a hardpan sub-soil to contend with or your water level is high, this is one variety that may enable you to grow alfalfa where other varieties fail. Our best Grimm seed comes from western Nebraska and the Dakotas where the annual rainfall is around 15 inches. The summers are hot and dry, and the winters severe.

Alfalfa and Prosperity

Cossack. The government has spent thousands of dollars for a comparatively few pounds of Cossack seed, and went to great pains to secure absolutely the hardest alfalfa in the world. Prof. Hansen, now of South Dakota, secured this seed for the government and brought it to this country, where it was carefully propagated and reproduced, until today there is a fairly plentiful supply. It has the same underground root system and spreading crowns, in fact, looks very much like Grimm. But those who have tried Cossack as a hay and seed crop, contend that it is a heavier yield of both. It also has a greater variegation of blossoms. It has never been known to winter kill under any conditions unless it would be a severe ice sheet. The seed we have to offer you is genuine, according to the pedigrees and affidavits which accompany our shipments.

Dakota No. 12. By the process of elimination or the survival of the fittest, a number of fields planted to alfalfa in the Dakotas years ago have hung on against great odds, until today the seed coming from these old established fields is much in demand. This seed is known as **Dakota No. 12**. Many fields are doubtless of the Grimm

type, but due to the change of land ownership, the pedigree has become lost, and therefore an affidavit cannot be furnished. To those demanding a hardy field of alfalfa and not wishing to pay the higher cost of Grimm or Cossack, by all means choose Dakota No. 12.

Where it is Grown

In buying alfalfa seed, it is important to know where it is grown. For the corn belt, we prefer and use Midwest (Kansas and Nebraska) seed. For the north we have Dakota and Montana seed.

Clean Seed

Every pound of alfalfa seed we offer you is first re-cleaned. We have the latest mills, power driven, and our seed is not to be compared with country run, sometimes offered at cheap prices, which are in reality sometimes not so cheap.

Inoculation

We believe thoroughly in inoculation. The cost is a trifling matter. One bushel size of Nitragin will cost you \$1.00, and will treat 60 pounds of seed. We consider inoculation a good crop insurance.

Prices

See monthly price list, or write in for latest prices. We always sell it worth the money.

Big Demand for Alfalfa

I never did see such a demand for alfalfa seed. So much of it got frozen out last winter that there is lots of reseeded to do and it was so dry in the fall that very little was sown then. They are all going to sow this spring. Mostly with oats or wheat. And I don't know but what that's a pretty good plan. It's easier to get a stand with alfalfa than with clover sown in this way.

The seed supply is of good quality and fair quantity. The seed is cheaper than red clover. We have either Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, or Montana, as you prefer. Write for samples and prices.

Good Alfalfa Seed

Be sure you're right, then go ahead. You don't have to buy cheap alfalfa seed, not in this day and age. Be sure it is free of dodder, Canadian thistle, and any other noxious weed seed. If you doubt your own eyes, have your county agent look it over, or send a sample to your State Experiment Station, and abide by their decision. Life's too short to bother with cheap seed anyway. We can't afford to do so, neither can we afford to sell it to you. We have an enviable reputation, this is our chief asset.

We get our seed direct from the grower, from the best localities, and endeavor to handle absolutely the best there is. Every year we are shippers of good alfalfa seed to every state in the Union.

Alfalfa Seed by Mail

If you want a few pounds of alfalfa seed to experiment with, I can send it by mail at 45c per pound, or 3 pounds for \$1.25. (Except special varieties like Grimm and Cossack). Remember all our alfalfa seed is sold subject to the test and approval of any State College or Co. Agent.

Samples of our Alfalfa seed are free. Ask for them, for planting or testing.

Pasture and Meadow Mixtures

Most of our western farmers have not yet learned that pastures and meadows of mixed grass are far superior to clover and timothy alone. For either pasture or hay, best results are obtained from use of grass seed in mixture. A number of species of grass will insure a much denser growth than the same amount of seed of one or two kinds alone and prove less exhausting to the soil, as different grasses require different elements for their growth. With a number of varieties, you have a chance for a crop in any kind of season. I have studied the matter and believe I can fix you a mixture that will suit your condition and do you good.

Permanent Meadow Mixture. Will make the best quality of hay, as the mixture contains such grasses as produce heavy growth and mature together. This mixture is one we send out for medium or average soils. If your soil is extra rich and strong, or especially wet, or thin or gravelly, or in some way different from ordinary soil, let us know the conditions and we will vary the mixture to suit your requirements. Sow about twenty pounds per acre or in re-working an old meadow, use half this amount. Price subject to change. Generally about \$18.00 per 100 pounds.

Special Low Land Pasture Mixture. This mixture is intended especially for low, wet, or overflow land, where it is hard to get a stand of clover and timothy. It is made up mostly of all the varieties of clover and grass that succeed best in low, moist land. Sow 15 pounds to the acre for new seeding, or less amount for re-seeding. Price subject to change. Generally about \$18.00 per 100 lbs.

Permanent Pasture Mixture. Selected with a view of giving a succession of grasses coming on constantly from early spring through the dry summer and through the fall. It is permanent and keeps improving year after year. For new seeding use 20 pounds per acre, or for re-seeding an old pasture, about 10 pounds per acre. Contains blue grass, meadow fescue, orchard grass, alsike, white and red clover, timothy, and small amounts of other grasses. Prices subject to change. Generally about \$18.00 per 100 pounds.

Quick Action Hog Pasture. Not permanent, but intended for quick results, where you wish to get lots of green feed as soon as possible for hogs or calves, or where you have odd lots of ground which you wish to put to use. Contains barley, field peas, and such quick coming annuals as will make luxuriant growth in from six to eight weeks. Can be sown very early in the spring and will be ready for pasture by the middle of May. For use later in the season, especially for sowing in July and August for fall pasture. Price subject to change. Generally about \$8.00 per 100 pounds.

Inoculating Bacteria

It is conceded by everyone now that in order to get best results from the clovers, alfalfa, sweet clover, soy beans, and other legumes, the proper bacteria must be present in the soil. You may get fair crops without them, but you will do much better with them.

The Improved Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process

NITRAGIN
TRADE MARK (U.S. Pat. 616,618 & 1,058,802)

Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

New low prices. Bushel sizes instead of acre sizes

1 bu. size can.	\$1.00
5 bu. size can.	4.75
1/2 bu. size can.	.69
1/4 bu. size can.	.40
Garden size (peas and beans)	.20
Made up fresh and guaranteed good for all of year 1925.	

Wholesale Net Prices January 1, 1925, on Grass Seed and Field Seeds

Address all orders to **Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa**

We Want Early Orders—So we have made these prices very low. We have the seed in the house, bought right, and up to February 1, if possible, we will sell at these prices. When it is gone and we have to buy more at higher prices, you will have to pay more. Better buy now while the buying is good. Write for special quotations after February 1, or send order and we will fill at lowest price.

These prices are the ones ruling at this time, and we hope to be able to continue them without change up to February 1, but we will not promise positively to do so, as there are indications of sharp advances in many lines. It will be all right to order at these prices with understanding that there may be changes either way. Early orders are practically certain of getting filled at these prices. After February 1, ask for new price list.

These prices are f. o. b. Shenandoah, customer to pay the freight. If you want delivered prices we will make a special estimate for you on request.

No extra charge for sacks, except for wheat and rye. All other seeds sold "sacks weighed in." Remember this when comparing prices.

Prices are strictly net, spot cash; no discount.

Safe arrival guaranteed. We guarantee that all seeds will reach you in good order.

Sold on approval. These seeds are priced and sold with the understanding that if not found strictly satisfactory they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded. You may be the judge of quality.

Reference. First National Bank, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Free Samples. We will gladly send free samples of any kind of seed quoted here.

Subject to Sale. All prices are subject to stock being unsold on receipt of order.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK

It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory, and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not, and cannot, in any way, warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
Alfalfa (Dry land northern grown, hardy)		
Poor but Honest.....	\$15.00	\$ 9.00
Mixed Hardy, second grade.....	18.00	10.80
Midwest (Kan.-Nebr.).....	25.00	15.00
Northwestern grown, hardy.....	27.00	16.20
Dakota No. 12, extra hardy.....	30.00	18.00
Grimm.....	50.00	30.00
Cossack, Super Hardy.....	55.00	33.00

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
Clover Seed (60 lbs. per bu.)		
Medium or Common Red.....		
Mammoth Red.....		
Alsike.....	25.00	15.00
White Dutch.....	65.00	39.00
Dalea (sour land clover).....	33.00	19.80

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
Sweet Clover (All hulled and scarified)		
White Biennial.....	20.00	12.00
Yellow Biennial.....	20.00	12.00
New Grundy Co. White Biennial.....	25.00	15.00
HUBAM (Annual White).....	40.00	24.00

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
Timothy and Timothy Mixtures (45 lbs. per bu.)		
Timothy, best home grown.....	11.00	4.95
Timothy-Alsike Mixture (20 perct Alsike).....	12.00	5.40
Timothy-Red Clover Mixture.....	15.00	6.75
Timothy-Mammoth Clover Mixture.....	16.00	7.20

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
Blue Grass		
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	35.00	4.90
Canadian Blue Grass.....	32.00	4.48
English Blue Grass.....	18.00	

These are wholesale prices, good for amounts of 10 pounds of a kind, or over. Add 2c per pound for amounts of 5 to 10 lbs. Add 5c per pound for amounts below 5 pounds

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
Other Grasses		
Red Top, fancy solid seed.....	20.00	2.80
Red Top, unhulled or rough seed.....	12.00	
Orchard Grass.....	25.00	3.50
Pacey's Rye Grass.....	18.00	2.52
Italian Rye Grass.....	18.00	2.52
Perennial Rye Grass.....	18.00	2.52
Bromus Inermis.....	15.00	2.10
Bermuda Grass.....	30.00	
Lawn Grass Mixture.....	40.00	
Shady Nook Lawn Grass.....	45.00	
New Zealand Chewings Fescue.....	50.00	
Red Fescue.....	50.00	
Permanent Pasture Mixture.....	18.00	
Permanent Meadow Mixture.....	18.00	
Lowland Pasture Mixture.....	18.00	

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
SUDAN (40 lbs. per bu.).....	10.00	4.00
DWARF ESSEX RAPE (50 lbs. per bu.)..	10.00	5.00

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
SUNFLOWER SEED.....	15.00	
DOG PASTURE MIXTURE.....	8.00	

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
KAFFIR CORN AND MILO MAIZE....	5.00	2.80
PETERITA.....	5.00	2.80

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
FODDER CANE.....	4.00	2.00

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
SYRUP CANE (several varieties).....	15.00	7.50
VETCH—Winter.....	22.00	13.20

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
Soy Beans and Stock Peas (60 lbs. per bu.)		
Soy Beans, Ito Sun, extra early, yellow.....	6.00	3.60
Soy Beans, Midwest, imp. med. yellow.....	6.00	3.60
Soy Beans, Pekin, fine for ensilage, black.....	6.00	3.60
Soy Beans, Manchou, fine main crop, yel.....	6.00	3.60
Soy Beans, Virginia, soiling, hay, brown.....	6.00	3.60
Soy beans, Columbian, hogging down.....	6.00	3.60
Cow Peas, Whippoorwill.....	7.00	4.20
Cow Peas, New Era.....	7.00	4.20
Cow Peas, Mixed.....	6.50	3.90
Canadian Field Peas.....	7.00	4.20

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
Millet (50 lbs. per bu.)		
Golden.....	5.00	2.50
Common or Fodder.....	4.50	2.25

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
Small Grain		
Spring Wheat, Marquis.....	Ask for prices	
Buckwheat.....	5.00	2.40
Oats, Iowa No. 103 (White Kherson).....		1.00
Barley, bearded.....	Ask for prices	

	Per 100 lbs.	Equals per bu.
Broadcast Seeders		
Cyclone, each (allow postage for 5 lbs).....	\$2.00	
PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE.....	2.55	

DON'T NEGLECT TO INOCULATE AT PLANTING TIME

Your Clover—Alfalfa—Sweet Clover—Soy Beans—and Cow Pea Seed

Inoculation is crop insurance for every legume you sow in the field, or the peas and beans in your garden, and the sweet peas. It insures the seed, increases the yield and enriches the soil. See prices below.

Nitragin—(Bu. sizes instead of acre sizes)	Postpaid
1/4 bu. size can.....	\$.40
1/2 bu. size can.....	.60
1 bu. size can.....	1.00
5 bu. size can.....	4.75
Garden size, Peas and Beans only.....	.20

Be sure to name the seed you wish to treat, so we can send proper culture.

Special Bulletin!

ALSIKE—This is the cheapest clover we offer this month, takes but 5 pounds per acre, costs 25c per pound. Lasts for several years, makes fine hay and pasture. Price not advanced yet, but red clover will influence it later.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—So cheap this spring you can thicken up your lawn and compel the wild grasses to leave. Our seed is heavy, new crop of high germination and purity. Never better. Fall and early spring a good time to sow. One pound to three hundred square feet.

If red clover is too high, sweet clover is a fine substitute. Will grow on practically all soils, makes good pasture and hay. As green manure will add more plant food than any other crop.

Sweet Clover

You all know about Sweet Clover by this time, and what a fine thing it is for a pasture hay or green manuring crop. Surer than Red Clover, takes same amount of seed per acre, will bring back old thin land quicker than any crop you can sow. Does best early in the spring, like Red Clover the earlier you sow it the better. Use only the hulled scarified seed. Don't fool with unhulled.

Varieties

White Sweet Clover. (*Melilotus Alba*). A biennial, that is, it lives two years and then dies. Blooms and makes seed the second season. Grows from four to six feet high. Hardy everywhere. Will make a hay crop the first year, and two crops of hay or one of hay and seed, second year.

Yellow Sweet Clover. (*Melilotus Officialis*). Also a biennial and is similar to the white except that it is about two weeks earlier, and not quite so tall, and does not grow so heavy and coarse. Lays closer to ground. Considered better for pasture, and makes a finer grade of hay.

Grundy County (Early White). This is an early type of the regular white biennial. In habit and growth it more nearly resembles the yellow, but is more dense and bushy in appearance and makes a heavier yield.

Giant White Annual Hubam. This is a valuable new type which was discovered by Prof. Hughes of the Iowa State College. It is just like the big biennial white except that it is an annual and makes its entire growth and seeds the first season. See price list above.

SEE PRICE LIST ABOVE FOR PRICES

Dalea—A Sour Land Clover

Prices of Dalea

1 pound.....	.45c postpaid
5 pounds.....	\$2.10 postpaid
15 pounds (for 1 acre).....	\$6.00 postpaid
60 pounds (1 bu.).....	\$19.80 by freight
30 pounds (1/2 bu.).....	\$ 9.90 by freight

A lot of us have failed with alfalfa and sweet clover and red clover because our soil was too sour or too thin to get them started, and if this new clover will start easily on thin or sour land and build it up to 75 bushel corn land, it is sure worth trying. Better get some of the seed and try it on your own soil, and see what it will do.

The Iowa State College people have discovered growing in western Iowa, a new plant of the clover family, called Dalea, which grows readily and abundantly on sour soil where other clovers will not thrive. It is a true legume with nodules and supplies nitrogen to the soil. It looks a little like vetch but stands up straight like clover, has a small seed like clover, yields abundantly of both fodder and seed, and will make a big growth following winter wheat when sown with it in the spring.

Personally, I believe it has a great future, and I have arranged to distribute a part of the seed, and I prefer to sell it in small amounts so as to get as wide a distribution as possible, for the supply of seed is very limited as yet. Try enough for one acre, a few acres, or buy a pound and plant in a small patch where you can save all the seed for another year. It grows from 2 to 3 feet high, stands up well, and is easily harvested and threshed. See picture.

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes

This is the year to get some good new seed potatoes, and we are prepared to take care of you in good shape, for we have our cellars full of good sound Northern Grown seed, and more coming from the Red River country as soon as it is safe to ship. Seed potatoes from the North do much better than home grown seed, and it will pay big to use them. Our seed is pure, vigorous, hardy, and free from scab or blight. It can't help but suit you.

Varieties. We use almost entirely the Irish Cobbler and the Red River Early Ohio, and if any difference, we like the Cobbler the best of the two. We used to raise entirely Obios, but we find the Cobblers are just as early, yield better, make a better eating potato, and sell better on the market. We can supply either variety, and both good seed, but take my advice and try the Cobbler. It is a round, white potato, does well on all soils.

We also have seed sweet potatoes, but cannot quote prices now. Write for prices in March if interested.

All prices are f. o. b. here, to go by express or freight at your expense. We ship in spring when we think the weather safe, but do not assume risk for freezing in transit.

PRICE. Either variety, \$2.00 per bushel; \$1.10 per 1/2 bushel; 75c per peck. Packed in paper lined boxes, barrels or baskets. 25c per bushel less if packed in bags.



Cut Here.

Write us a letter but don't put it on the same sheet with the order. Put the letter on a separate sheet, *please*. The letter can then be answered while the order is being filled and neither one will have to wait.

Out Here Out Here

Write us a letter but don't put it on the same sheet with the order. Put the letter on a separate sheet, *please*. The letter can then be answered while the order is being filled and neither one will have to wait.

"If you wish your house to be a home it must have a garden 'round it."

8 best named Spencers, one full packet each—1 packet Spencer Hybrids Mixed—all for 50c. postpaid.

Order with your seeds. 1999—Plant Food, 50c, postpaid, or trial packet, 10c.



The 50-Cent Can

Fruit Trees by Parcel Post, at Farmer Prices

Young Fruit Trees at Farmer Prices

We offer you thrifty vigorous young fruit trees, the ideal size for successful transplanting at prices far below what you have been used to paying. These trees are grown right here at Shenandoah, are hardy, healthy, and the right varieties. These are the size and age used by commercial orchard planters everywhere.

1 Year Top And 2 Year Root

These are 1 year trees on 2 year roots. They are about 3 feet high but we prune them back some before sending out, so they will be ready to plant. The picture alongside shows what they look like. Plenty of fibrous roots, all saved in digging. They are sure to grow.

Free Delivery By Parcel Post

All prices include free delivery by Parcel Post or Prepaid Express anywhere in the U. S. They are packed so they will carry anywhere.

Older Trees On Special Order

We do not believe in using older trees, but can supply them on special order any age or size you want. They would have to be a separate order, however, as they cannot be sent by Parcel Post and cannot be packed with the 1 year trees. Ask for prices if interested.

Varieties

We are not trying to list all the varieties there are, but just the very best ones—the ones that everybody wants. We cannot supply other varieties—do not ask for them. **ORDER BY NUMBER.**

Summer Apple (see prices next column)

2500—Red June. Early bearer, hardy. Red, medium size. High flavor.

2501—Duchess. Early, very hardy, red striped, juicy, the very best quality for cooking or market.

2502—Yellow Transparent. Flesh white, juicy and fine grained. Very fragrant when fully ripe. Fine for eating or table. Ripens in August.

2508—Maiden Blush. A large apple, with a beautiful blush on side. A pleasant, sub-acid flavor and a valuable apple.

Winter Apples (see prices next column)

2512—Grimes Golden. An old standard. A good early and annual bearer. Flesh yellow, crisp with spicy sub-acid flavor. My favorite apple.

2513—Delicious. This apple is the most talked of and commands today the highest price in the market of any apple in this country. Flesh fine grained, crisp and juicy. Flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid. In keeping qualities equal to the best. The best eating apple in the list.

2514—Jonathan. A red apple and one of the best on the market for winter. Tender and juicy.

2515—Stayman Winesap. Dark rich red, flesh firm and crisp. Exceedingly juicy and tender. Bears young.

2516—Northwestern Greening. Another oldtimer. Very hardy, safe anywhere.

Crab Apples (see prices next column)

2520—Red Siberian. Small, used for jelly and pickles. Showy red; vigorous and hardy. Ripens August to September.

2521—Whitney. (Whitney's No. 20) Tree very rapid, hardy. Medium size. Yellow, striped with red. Flesh yellow, very juicy and fine-grained, flavor rich, almost sweet.

Cherries (see prices next column)

2525—Early Richmond. This is an old reliable and very productive variety. Medium sized, bright red and very juicy. Very hardy, will stand the most severe weather. Ripens in June.

2526—Large Montmorency. Large and finer and ripens about ten days later than Early Richmond. One of the finest flavored cherries.

2527—English Morello. A large variety. Tree somewhat dwarfish and slow grower, but very hardy and productive. Fruit large, very dark red, almost black, an enormous yielder. Season July and August.

Plums (see prices next column)

2530—Compass Cherry Plum. Extra hardy, especially in the Northwest. Should be a few on every farm. Specially fine for preserving or canning. Bushy growing. Medium to small size.

2531—Waneta. One of the new Hansen Hybrids and the best one of the list. The best hardy plum I have ever seen. Fully 2 inches in diameter, reddish purple in color, wonderful quality, early bearer, and hardy anywhere.

2532—Terry. The best of the American hardy plums. Very large, high quality, hardy anywhere, and sure to bear.

Pears (see prices next column)

2537—Bartlett. Is one of the most popular of pears. Large, melting rich flavor.

2538—Keiffer. Color yellow with red cheek where exposed to sun. Flesh white, juicy and rich. Late keeper. Very hardy.

2539—Seckle. (Or Sugar Pear). Widely known and the standard of excellence in pears. Fruit small, rich, yellowish brown, very sweet and highest flavored pear known.

Peaches (see prices next column)

2546—Crawford's Early. (Freestone). Best early market. Fruit very large. Color yellow, juicy and fine flavor. Very productive.

2544—Elberta. The great market peach of the southwest and favorably known over the whole country. Very large, yellow with red cheek.

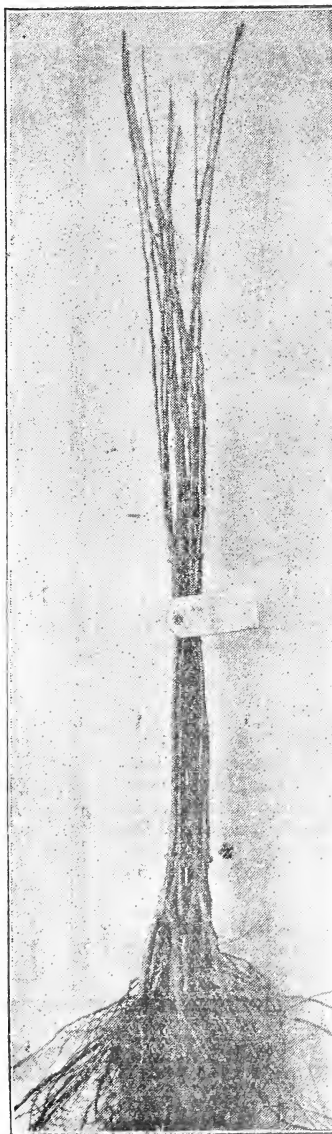
2545—J. H. Hale. Like Elberta, but earlier.

Don't order 1 or 2 trees.

We cannot fill orders for just one or two trees. Too much expense packing. 3 Cherry, Plum or Pear, or 4 Apple or Peach trees is the least we will sell at these prices. **ORDER BY NUMBER.**



Why not grow your own apples instead of buying them? You can grow apples like this in your own garden. We will sell you the best varieties at right prices.



Postpaid Prices on Fruit Trees

These are young trees of the size used by commercial planters. 1 year top and 2 year root.

Peach and Apple Trees

20c to 25c each—Any variety we list

4 trees for...\$1.00	25 trees for...\$ 5.50
10 trees for... 2.35	100 trees for... 20.00

All delivered postpaid. Intermediate amounts at the same rate as the next lower amount quoted. Not less than four trees sold at this price. You can make up any assortment of varieties you wish all alike or assorted any way you please. It makes no difference in the price.

Cherry, Plum and Pear Trees

35c to 45c each—Any variety we list

3 trees for...\$1.35	25 trees for...\$ 9.50
10 trees for... 4.00	100 trees for... 35.00

All delivered postpaid. Intermediate amounts at the same rate as the next lower amount quoted. Not less than three trees sold at this price. You can make up any assortment of varieties you wish all alike or assorted any way you please. It makes no difference in the price.

General Information and Terms on Fruit Trees

All fruit trees listed are thrifty, young one year trees, with two year roots, about 3 feet high and with splendid root system. **ORDER BY NUMBER.**

All Postpaid

All trees at prices quoted are delivered postpaid anywhere in the United States, well packed and safe arrival guaranteed.

Pruned Ready for Planting

All trees are pruned and cut back ready for planting. This is an important point, as many people fail with young trees through not having them properly pruned before planting.

Well Packed for Shipment

All of our trees are packed in a special manner, which guarantees their arrival safely and in perfect condition, at your post office or mail box.

Complete Planting Directions

Special directions for planting and healing will accompany every shipment of trees, so that with reasonable care you should have no trouble to get them to live. **ORDER BY NUMBER.**

Free Rose Bush

With each \$5.00 worth of fruit trees purchased we will give absolutely free a fine rose, of our choice, either a bush rose or a climber, as you may prefer. When ordering, specify whether you want bush or climbing rose.

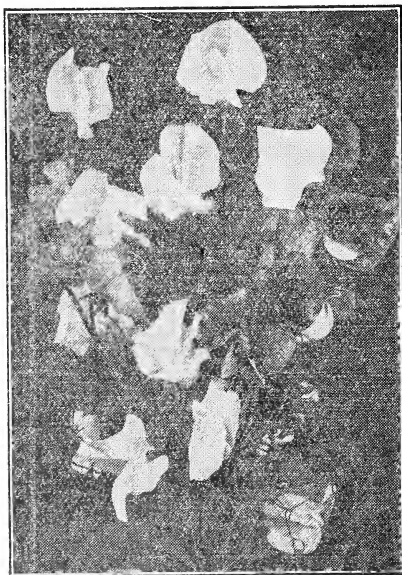
1959--Named Variety Mixture of Gladiolas



**As Long As They Last
50 Bulbs for \$1.00
(Large Bulbs)**

A mixture of named varieties. Not less than half a dozen varieties, so there will be a good assortment of color. The number of each variety will vary according to what we have to spare. Many do not care for the name just so they get a good flower, and in putting them up this way we can afford to sell them cheaper. We are offering these bulbs in this way and at this price to work off our surplus. This is a mighty good opportunity to get a start of a good assortment of this wonderful flower. Will sell you any larger amount at the rate of \$2.00 per 100 bulbs, as many dollars worth as you want at this price, but not less than \$1.00 worth.

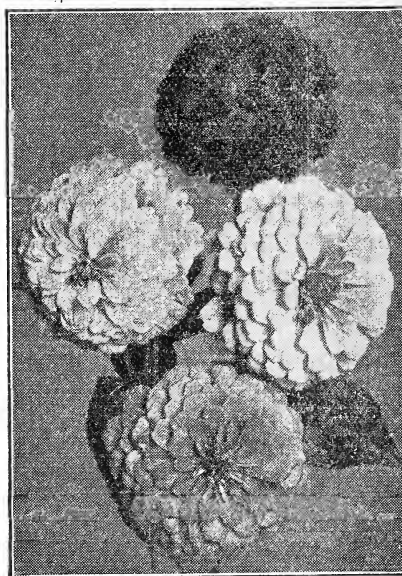
ORDER BY NUMBER



1933--Spencer Sweet Pea Collection

These are the newest type of Sweet Peas, being hybrids from the beautiful Countess Spencer variety. They have wavy petals, are of largest size, long stems, and many flowers open at once. They continue in bloom for a long time, and, in short, are considered the finest of all Sweet Peas. We have made up a collection of 8 of the best sorts, and a packet of mixed hybrids, and offer them in a collection—

8 best named Spencers, one full packet each—1 packet Spencer Hybrids Mixed—all postpaid. **ORDER BY NUMBER. 50c**



1934--Zinnia Collection

Double Giants. Best of all summer and autumn bloom. Wonderful shades of color. No garden complete without a row of bright colored Zinnias. The new strain which we list here, produces a very large flower. We can furnish the following colors, *Canary Yellow, Crimson Golden Yellow, Purple, Scarlet, White, and Double Giant Mixed*, your choice 10c per packet.

One each of above seven colors, seven packets in all. **ORDER BY NUMBER. 50c**
Postpaid for

See other side of this page for special offer of free rose bush, given with fruit tree orders.

One Each of the Above 3 Collections for \$1.85 Postpaid